HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. XVI NO 21— BOMBAY TUESDAY JANUARY 25 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
29 Jan.	RANCHI	—	16,350
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx	20,830
12 „	RAJPUTANA..	—	16,568
19 „	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 „	RAWALPINDI	—	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
12 „	RANPURA ..	—	16,585
19 „	RAZMAK †..	—	10,602
23 „	CHINAq ..	—	7,952
26 „	KAISAR I HIND ..	—	11,430
2April	NARKUNDAx	—	16,227
9 „	RANCHI ..	—	16,650
16 „	RAZMAK† ..	—	10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA	—	16,568
30 „	MOOLTANx..	—	20,847
7 May	R A W A L PINDI ..	—	16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..	—	16,585
28 „	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..	—	7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
92 July	RAJPUTANA.	—	16,568
„	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

A Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

q Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

x—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA —	8,127
24th „	MANDALA —	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ...	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
30th Jan.	SHANGHAI MARU ..	To Japan.
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
1st March	DEVANHA .. MOOLTAN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
15th „	DELHA .. COMORIN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
29th „	NELLORE .. MALOJA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
12th April	NYANZA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
CHOFUKU M.	..	2 Jan.	23 Jan.
xGENOA MARU	6785	19 Jan.	24 Jan.
BIYO MARU	5480	18 Jan.	31 Jan.
* TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Jan.	12 Feb.
RANGOON M.	5059	10 Feb.	22 Feb.
TOTTORI MARU	5973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.

* Passenger Steamers.
x Proceeds to Karachi.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHA

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ishikari Maru	15th Jan. 1927	26th Jan. 1927
* Indus Maru	26th „ „	27th „ „
Sydney Maru	28th „ „	5th Feb. „
Shingo Maru	29th „ „	7th „ „
Honolulu Maru	6th Feb. „	15th „ „
Koryu Maru	10th „ „	20th „ „
Manshu Maru	14th „ „	26th „ „

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For Particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22257.

BRITISH INDIA SERVICE TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
28th Jan.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
30th „	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
31st „	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
*2nd Feb	KHANDALLA ..	East & South Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mestalin, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent).
The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M. (Colmb.) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has also late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Great Eastern Life Assurance

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

		1915		1925
Insurance in force	Rs.	1,18,64,148	Rs	3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs.	21,25,410	Rs.	1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs.	25,18,246	Rs.	97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St. Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1½ LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA, or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escot Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE.—STANdard Typewriter Company, 321, Hornby Road.
A R1419

WANTED by the BETJAN & CO., LD., 2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta, Sole Agent for selling Steam and Water-Works Fittings of all descriptions manufactured by them for the Province of Bombay. Apply sharp with testimonials.
A28043

100 CLERKS to join immediately. Permanent Posts. Salary Rs. 70—10—150—15—250. Application with a seal are preferred. Ask any Restaurant for a free book, "The Success in Business," which has a seal. Attach it to your application and post it to Post Box No. 822, G.P.O. Bombay, with an anna stamp for a reply.
A R1422

WANTED.—ORGANISING INSPECTORS at the rate of one for every three Distsicts, in Bombay and Calcutta Presidencies, on a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 150/- (plus Rs. 125/- consolidated monthly allowance). Those who can deposit a cash security of Rs. 1,000/-, or hold 75 shares of the Company, need apply. For further particulars apply to:—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Mysore.
A R1393

WANTED.—Two ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL SECRETARIES, one for Bombay and one for Calcutta, for the management and organisation of a Branch livestock Insurance Limited Company, on a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 200—20—300, (plus Rs. 100/- fixed travelling allowance), apart from office establishment building, rent, travelling expenses, and advertisement etc. Those who can furnish a cash security of Rs. 3,000/- or hold 200 shares of the company of Rs. 10/- each, need apply. For further particulars apply to:—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Co. Ltd., Mysore.
A R1392

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Madans Street, Fort Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MANUAL of Biochemistry Eng. 0-8-0. Fresh stock of Tissue remedies from 2 x to 400 x Powder. Guj. Jivan Rasayan-Shastra Re. 1-8-0. CHAMPAKLAL MAGANLAL, Bhavnagar.
L R1386

PROFESSION.

DIVINE HELP:—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 1 8, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams :—' CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

OLD COTTON DRIVING ROPES—We are buyers of all classes of Old Cotton Driving Ropes. Please communicate with the quantities available. WAZIRCHAND CHIMANLAL & CO., Factory owners, Khanewal, Punjab, India.
N 28041

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No, 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOW OPEN

THE 36TH EXHIBITION of the Bombay Art Society at the TOWN HALL from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Admission by tickets available at the door.
27976

WANTED

A HINDU LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Main dispensary Raigarh. Pay according to the qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

(Sd.) GAURI SHANKAR AGNIHOTRI,
Administrator,
Raigarh State.
Raigarh, C.P.
10th Jan., 1927. 27985

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

B. B, &. C, I. RY. CO.

NOTICE

OWING to heavy repairs to the Mahi Bridge between Vasad and Ranoli, the train service passing over this bridge between the hours of 8.0 and 18.30 will be interrupted for 4 alternate days at the beginning of February.

Temporary services via Godhra are being provided, but the public are warned that some delay is inevitable.

Full particulars of the temporary train services will be posted at all Booking Office Windows, and information will be available at all stations three days before the work commences.

The Mail trains will not be affected.

H. P. BALL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 22nd January, 1927.
28036

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Hongkong House, Calcutta, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of January, 1927, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the offer referred to in the Circular Letter of the Directors attached to this notice received from the Government of India for the purchase of the whole of the buildings, plant and machinery of the Company at Burnpur,-and of passing such Resolution thereon as may be thought proper.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Dated the 20th day of January, 1927.
28039

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 753 of 1926.

CHUNILAL HEMCHAND a firm. Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) The ALAHABAD BANK, LTD., and (2) Mrs. FLORENCE KNAPP, widow, heir and legal representative of P.C. Knapp. Defendants

To,

Mrs. FIORENCE KNAPP,
The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed this suit and claim that the 1st defendant Bank be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs and the 2nd defendant Rs. 1,600 and interest and costs. The Court has fixed TUESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1927, for hearing and final disposal.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1926.

THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
28040

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2417 of 1926.

PRAGJI DAYAL, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Katha Bazar, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

KOORPAL DOONGERSEY & CO., a firm, until lately carrying on business at Bhat Bazar, outside the Fort, and another ..... Defendants.

To,

VIRJI MONSEY

Partner in the 1st defendant firm of Koorpal Doongersey & Co.

TAKE NOTICE that this suit has been filed as a Short Cause by the Plaintiffs abovenamed against the Defendants abovenamed to recover from them two sums of Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 2,500 with interest on Rs. 1,200 from 7th day of February 1924, and on Rs. 2,500 from 29th day of October, 1924, respectively at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till judgment and costs of the suit and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum till payment and you are summoned to appear in this Court on the 9th day of February, 1927, at 11-15 O'clock in the forenoon in person or by Advocate duly instructed by an attorney and take notice that in default of your appearance on the date aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1927.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
28044

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that BANKEYLAL GOPINATH TALIWALLA has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land containing by admeasurement four thousand one hundred and forty-three (4,143) square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of the Plots registered in the book of the Khote of Malad under Dhep Nos. 62, 23 and 39 and situate at Malad, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra bounded on or towards the East by the property of Durgadutt, Bansidhar, on or towards the West by the property of Muncherji Pestonji Choksey, on or towards the North by Malad Marwa Road and on or towards the South by the property of Govindji Premji.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1927.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
28045.

AUCTION SALES.

BYREN & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 89 BAGS RAPESEED

By the order of Thakar Dayal Parpea and on account and risk of Mr. Velji Damji Messrs. BYREN & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 27th instant at 3 p.m. at Shivdayal Gulabrai's Godown, situate at School Galli Dana Bunder, 89 bags of Rapeseed.

BYREN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

8 REELS
Starring LEWIS STONE & BARBARA BEDFORD.
TIME : 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 30th January, 1927, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, New Queen's Road near the (Military) Indian Station Hospital the very valuable and substantially made to order household furniture, real mahogany English dining table, and chairs, elegant sideboards, dinner waggons and tea tables, a few pieces of old carved blackwood furniture, leather lined suites of Chesterfield sofas and chairs, Jacobean drawing room suites, writing bureaus, and nest of tables, also English velvet lined folding drawing room suite, one sweet toned full iron frame, grand piano by John Brinsmead and Sons, Cabinet Gramophone, large office table and chair, one complete Jacobean bedroom, richly polished mirror door almirahs dressing tables and bedsteads to match store, cupboards, meatsafes, ice box, very rich glass, crockery and platedware, by the best known makers, etc., etc.

One Turnout Buggy by Windover and Waler Black mare.

One miniature Landaulette by Windover.

One "Aeriel" combination motor cycle in tip top condition.

The property of Col. R. St. Gillespie, R.E., proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT BANGANGA CROSS LANE, MALABAR HILL POINT, WALKESHWAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for Mr. Kisondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas, the plaintiff in High Court, suit No. 1354 of 1922 (Kisondas T. Mangaldas vs. Gordhandas T. Mangaldas) and pursuant to the directions given by the Arbitrator Mr. J. B. Kanga as per consolidated consent decree made in suits Nos. 3389 of 1920 (Gordhandas vs. Kisondas) No. 663 of 1921 (Gordhandas vs. Kisondas), No. 2017 of 1921 (Kisondas vs. Gordhandas) and No. 1354 of 1922 (Kissondas vs. Gordhandas and others) on the 13th day of December, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on Sunday, the 27th February, 1927, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property subject to a reserve.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or Dharamshalla built and standing thereon situate, lying and being at Banganga Cross Lane, Malabar Hill Point in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed under assessment No. 6, containing by admeasurement 293 square yards or thereabouts and bearing D. Ward Nos. 2991 and 2992 and Street Nos. 19, and 21 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7261 and Cadastral Survey No. 14 of Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill division and are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the Dharamshalla of Fishermen and partly by that of the heirs of the late Bhimji Dewjee Shroff, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by the Dharamshalla of the heirs of tht late Bhimji Dewjee Shroff and on or towards the South by the Dharamshalla of Jairaj Muckoonjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. PAYNE and Co., at their Office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
FEREWELL PERFORMANCES
TUESDAY at 6-15 P.M.
WEDNESDAY at 6-15 P.M,
ALFRED MIROVITCH
And
JOSEF BORISSOFF
In Select Programme.
Booking at Rose & Co.
upto 5 P.M. After 5-30 at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
10 P.M. only.
MARION DAVIES
IN
"BEAUTY'S WORTH"
A Paramount Cosmopolitan Production in 6 Reels.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6, 8 and 10 p.m.
Gripping human story of two Wanderers on life's highway!
'The Two Little Vagabonds'
Featuring:
CARLYLE BLACKWELL

EDWARD THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE MASTER OF THE BEASTS"
Featuring:
HEINRICH MARLOWE
A Picture full of Thrills, Dare-devil Stunts, Adventures, Romance and Action.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
RUDOLPH VALENTINO
IN
"THE SON OF THE SHEIK"
VALENTINO'S GREATEST AND MOST APPEALING PICTURE.

GAIETY THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
NAZIMOVA
And
RUDOLPH VALENTINO
IN
"CAMILLE"
Exotic Atmosphere—Gorgeous settings—Noble Theme—Masterly Interpretation.

TO-NIGHT 9-30 p.m. TO-NIGHT 9-30 p.m.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION
DIRECT FROM
KEITH THEATRE, NEW YORK AMERICA
From Saturday, the 22nd January 1927
KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS
Nana's Chawk (opposite Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)
First appearance in India
OF
HOMAZ DUO
AMERICA'S MOST VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS
in their
MID-AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT
DARE - DEVIL JENKINS
THE LEAP FOR LIFE ON HIS
Harvey Davidson Motor-Cycle 45ft. in Mid-air Through Flames of Fire.
Visit the Supreme Show and get the greatest return of your money.
MATINEE
SATURDAY & SUNDAY

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STASTICS.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

The weekly cotton stastics as compiled by the Stastical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Week ending 22-1-27. Bales.
Total in Sight	14,043,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	532,000
East India Cotton, Visible Supply	87,000
American Cotton, Visible Supplt	7,282,000
Other Cotton, Visible Supply ..	387,000
Total Sales	70,000
East Indian Cotton Sales ..	600
East Indian Cotton Stock ..	4,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	500
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	100
East Indian Cotton, Imports ..	1,000
American Cotton Afloat ..	240,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat ..	10,000
Total Afloat	305,000
Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton	394,000

WHEAT AND LINSEED MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

The linseed market is quiet with less enquiry. The Wheat market is steady and the undertone is fairly steady.

Liseed May	10 8 6
Wheat January	8 5 6
Wheat May	7 10 6

COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 22

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality, Spot. 15-1/16

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 22.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot. .. 1/7-1/4 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard,. Ribbed, lb. Spot. .. 1/7-3/8 Sellers.
Pale, Crepe, lb. Spot. 1/7 Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot. .. 1/7-1/4 Sellers.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 24,

In full-pressed Bales.	22-1-27	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	4 335	2,07,388	1,88,539
Central India ..	2,999	1,14,908	1,80, 54
Barsi and Nagar ..	2 276	1,03,475	1,01 896
Hyderabad-Gaorani	633	34,329	35,647
Berar	4,953	2,61,988	2 05,103
Central Provinces ..	3,581	91,689	1,07,563
Total Oomras	18,777	8,13,777	8,19,002
Dholera	1,089	27,768	1,07,571
N. W. Provinces	812	47, 91	1,18,002
Rajputana	258	15,858	47,126
Sind-Punjab ..	1, 44	59 471	1,14,143
Broach		239	14,636
Coompta & Dharwar	38	19,752	12,812
Westerns- Northerns		8,970	7,331
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,594	6,441
Persian		2,849	1,879
American		66721	143
Egyptian and African		20,166	29,179
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.	1	45	352
Total	22,139	10,87,695	12,75,093

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 20th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales 22-1-27	This year,	Last year
Europe	1,272	1,04,739 1,93,150
Japan & China ..	22,531	3,09,853 4,85,067
Coast Ports ..		5,033 10,780
Up-country by Rail		41,835 4,259
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan		81,469 1,06,524
Total	23,803	5,92,932 8 0 ,7 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon 22nd inst.

	cwts.
Wheat	8,250
Linseed	4,727
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds ...	1,059
Gingellyseeds	1,512
Groundnuts	11,327
Castorseed	4,850
Rice	13,921
Myraboliams	4,900
Cottonseed	16,309
Mowrasced	235
Gram	1,087
Joowar	950
Bajree	8,385
Coal	2,977 tons.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

R C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 to 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T Rs. 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 872.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 139 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 176 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-13/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.91.
London Rome Liras; 112.
London—Berlin Marks 20.45.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady—dull market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

3 months 4 1/32 per cent.
6 months 4 1/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money market. Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 4 per cent.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

Delivery Contracts

			Ready. Jan Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	242/45
,,	Fine	,,	238/40
,,	F.G.	,,	232/35
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	337/39
,,	F.G.	,,	230/32
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	270/72
Nagpur	,,	,,	268/70
Yeotmal	,,	,,	26 /63
Arvi	,,	,,	263/65
Amraoti	,,	,,	258/60
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	256/58
Mulkapur	,,	,,	245/47
Khandesh	,,	,,	243/45
Muthia	Fine	,,	240/42
,,	F.G.	,,	....

			Old.	Feb. Mar.
Broach	Fine		245/50	+15 +11
Coompta		M. G.	265/70	
Westerns	Good.	,,	215	
Cambodia	Fine	,,	285/90	
Kalagin	,,	,,	215/20	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Ready Prices have further dropped by about 2 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Java Forward Prices (Distant positions) also register a rise of about 2d per cwt. Prices for December shipment for Belgian Beet and German crystal Sugar record a drop of about a Pence per cwt. in yesterday's closing Price-levels. The Market on the whole has ruled steady.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 13/6 per cwt FBH.
Ship. December sh 19/8 per cwt FBH.
Ship. Jan-Feb-March sh 19/7 per cwt FBH.
Ship. July-Aug-Sept sh 18/ per cwt FBH.
Ship. Octo-Nov-Dec sh 18/3 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C. I. F. December sh 20/ per cwt
January sh 20/ per cwt.
Jan-Feb-March sh 20/1 per cwt.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/ per cwt.
Ship. December sh 19/ per cwt FBH.
Ship. Jan-Feb-March sh 19/6 per cwt FBH.
Belgian Beet Sugar:—December sh 18/6 per cwt FBH.
German Crystal Sugar:—December sh 18/6 per cwt FBH.
Tone: Steady.

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	,, 1,60,000	,, 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	,, 85,00,000	,, 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICAN:—Declined early on weak Liverpool—Later improved on short coverings—Futures 2 to 6 higher. Spot quotations. Raised 5 points at 16.65.

LOCAL:—Opened easy. Japanese selling. Later improved on scattered buying. Unfavourable Liverpool. Improvement lost. Closed dull. General selling. No support.

Private Cables:

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 22nd instant:

New York: May highest 13.68 (11.52 a.m.)

Lowest 13.51 (10.55 a.m.)

Liverpool: Long liquidation, some hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 22nd instant as under:

'Evening up before the report; also considerable speculative buying.''

AMERICANS.

BOMBAY, January 24.

On Saturday the New York futures market ruled on unfavourable Liverpool Cables but improved later on short covering before the ginning report. At the close prices improved by . to 6 points and spot quotations registered a rise of 5 points at 13.65c..

The Liverpool market opened 7 to 8 points lower and declined on long liquidation and some hedge selling. The spot demand was moderate at 5,000 bales and middling closed at a rise of 2 points at 7.32d..

The ginning report will be issued to-day in America and opinions are divided whether the Bureau's estimate will be reached. In to-day's issue we have given Messrs. A. Norden and Co.'s report, who believe that a comparison with 1920 appears justified and points the possibility that the Government's crop forecast may yet prove to be fairly accurate. While Messrs Langley and Co., believe that the crop will be about 17,700,000 bales, which is about one million bales less than Bureau's estimate. We reproduce below Messrs. Langley and Co.'s report as issued on the 22nd instant.

We have just received a cable from our Liverpool Agents informing us that Fossick's Bureau estimates the Ginning figure upto the 16th of January at 16,539,000 bales. It will be remembered that the same authority estimated the previous Ginning figure within 8,000 bales of the actual and then on the high side. Should the Bureau confirm Messrs. Fossick's figure, then in our opinion there can only be one way which the market will eventually go, and that is, up, because we cannot see how the crop will then exceed 17 1/2 million bales. The figures of last year's Ginnings from the 30th of November till the Final, compared with the available figures so far this season, are very instructive. They are as follows:—

SEASON 1925/26.

Ginned up to		Ginned over the period.
30-11-25:	13,858,000	
		968,000
12-12-25:	14,826,000	
		662.000
15-1-26:	15,488,000	
		634,000
Final Ginners:	16,122,000	

SEASON 1926/27.

Ginned up to:		Ginned over the period.
30-11-26:	14,645,000	
		897,000
12-12-26:	15,542,000	
	Fossick's	997,000
15-1-27:	16,539,000	
Final Ginners:	?	

This year's rate of ginning has been compared to that which prevailed in 1920/21, when the amount ginned up to the 12th of December worked out at about an identical percentage, taking the actual total crop in 1920/21, and the Bureau's final figure estimate, this season. The amount ginned between the 12th of December and the Final Ginners in 1920/21 was 2,895,000 bales, whilst this season in order to arrive at the final crop, as estimated by the Bureau, 3,076,000 bales have t be ginned. As we stated in our Circular of 27th December, we doubted this figure being reached, and we now confirm that opinion. During 1920/21, the amout ginned between 12th December and 15th January amounted to 1,140,000 bales, whilst the amount ginned this season during the same period, according to Fossick's estimate is only 997,000 bales. From 15th January to the Final Ginners in 1920/21, the amount ginned was 1,200,000 bales, the largest figure on record. If Fossick's figures are confirmed, it means that the quantity ginned during the penultimate period will be smaller than that ginned during the same period in 1920/21, and it is reasonable to assume that, if this really happens, then we certainly cannot look for a larger figure, from now on to the Final Ginners, than was ginned during the same period in 1920/21. In fact, the likelihood is that the figure will be smaller, but even taking the same figure, we will only arrive at a crop of 17,700,000 bales, which is about one million less than the Buran's estimate.

On the other side, the figures of exports and consumption to-date are as follows:—

Exports from America to Great Britain, Continent and the Far East are 900,000 bales in excess of last year, and the U. S. Mill consumption upto the end of December is 240,000 bales more than last year. It seems reasonable to us to assume that the excess exports over last year will be at least one million bales, and that there will be an excess consumption in America over last year of at least 3/4 million bales. Therefore, it appears to us that, whilst this year's crop will exceed last year's by about 1 1/2 million bales, takings from America will exceed last year's by at least 1 3/4 millions. Of course, some of the excess export to Europe will eventually appear in this year's carry-over, but with Lancashire now working on full time, this figure is bound to be less than the excess exports.

Taking this into account in the likely carry-over, together with excess stocks likely to be carried in America, we do not think the actual carry-over is likely to exceed last year's by more than one million bales making it about 6 1/2 to 7 millions. It must also not be forgotten, that the supply available from outside crops is estimated to be materially smaller than last year's. In India alone by about 1/2 million, with the trouble in China a large portion of that crop becomes unavailable. Therefore, it would appear that the world's total supply of cotton will be no larger than last year's. As the takings and the consumption all over the world will undoubtedly be greater this year, than last, owing to lower prices, it appears that the world's visible supply at the end of this season is likely to be smaller than last. Therefore, we can only conclude that the present level of values is too low, consistent with the statistical position, and we do not see how there can be any ground for assuming that there will be any appreciable reaction. On the contrary, if the estimate of the Ginning figures is confirmed, we certainly look for a steady appreciation in values, and we can only emphasize what we have said on many occasions, namely, that we strongly advise our Mill friends to seize this opportunity of covering their requirements, especially in American cotton, which is easily the cheapest and most satisfactory proposition at the moment.

GINNING REPORTS OF 16th JAN.

Last ten Seasons.

Season.	Bales.	per cent.
1925-26	155,000,000	96.1
1924-25	13,307.000	97.6
1923-24	9,944,000	97.8
1922-23	9,648,000	99.2
1921-22	7,912,000	99.2
1920-21	12,015,000	90.5
1919-20	10,307,000	91.0
1918-19	11,049,000	92.8
1917-18	10,571,000	94.0
1916-17	11,138.000	98.0

LOCAL MARKET.

In spite of expectation of steady opening to-day, our market opened easy Broach A/M being quoated at 262/8. At this level Japanese export houses were free sellers and prices registered a decline of Rs. 2/-. At the decline there was some scattered buying and prices improved somewhat and ruled steady till 4 p.m.—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A/M	262/8	262/12	260/8	261/
Broach J/A	266	267/8	266	267
Oomra D/J	248	248/8	248	248
Oomra Mar	246	247	246	246
Oomra Mar	246/8	247/8	246/8	247
Bengal D/J	235	235	234	234
Bengal Mar	225	225	224	224
Bengal May	227	227	226	226

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 3 points better instead of an expectation of 7 points higher. The local market ruled very easy with no buyers. Some long liquidation was going on and prices registered low level. The undertone was weak.—

Broach A/M	259/12	260	259/4	259/8
Broach J/A	265	265	264/8	264/8
Oomra D/J	246	246	245/8	245/8
Oomra Mar	244	244	243/8	243/8
Oomra May	245	245	244/8	244/8
Bengal D/J	234	234	233	233
Bengal Mar	224	224	223	223
Bengal May	226	226	225	225

The immediate course of the market depends entirely on to-day's ginning report. The undertone of the market does not appear so strong and we are afraid, there will be further liquidation if prices improve. The sentiment is now becoming suspicious and we think it safe to liquidatte purchases and await further developments.

TENDERS.

	To-day.	Total.
Bengal D/J.	5,200	12,000
Oomra D/J.	16,800	96,600

ROOM RATE

HEDGE CONTRACTS.

January, 24.

Bengal 231 D/J.
Bengal 224 March.
Bengal 226 May.
Broach 261 A/M.
Broach 267 J/A.
Oomra 248 D/J.
Oomra 246 March.
Oomra 247 May.

Bengal	248	241	234	226
S. P.	244	237	230	222
Rajputana	248	241	234	226
Oomra No. 3	258	253	248	243
C. P. 1	273	268	263	258
C. P. 2	266	261	256	251
Khandesh	249	244	239	234

READY COTTON SALES.

January, 24.

200 H. Nenshi Khandesh 245.
200 H. Nenshi Kotkapura 237.
100 Ahmedabad Mill Cambodia 295.
200 Madhavjee Mill Bijapur 250.
200 Madhavjee Mathia 237.
200 Colaba Land Mill Saitu 247.
100 Gokaldas Dissa Dharmabad 315.
200 Vardhman Bros. Aligarh 238.
400 Toyomankwa Mathia 241.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

TATA IRONS IMPROVING.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange ruled very steady on general buying and prices registered moderate improvement. Operators were busy, talking on China situation, which attrated some buying in the early part of the day. Towards the close there was long liquidation which caused general easing off in the prices and the market closed more or less unchanged.

There was special interest centered in Tata Iron shares which opened steady and soon improved on short covering and fresh buying. At hhe advance there was profit taking which caused some decline. The closing tone was quiet but steady.

The general sentiment is more inclined to bullish views on expectation of some relief under Tarrif Board Report. Iron shares are likely to register further improvement.

Alcock shares steady hardened to 252/8 Mining shares were in good demand. Bank shares changed hands especially in Imperials. Tram shares were idle. Tata Pawers were in better demand.

The following are to-day's closing quotations:—

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs.	a.
Bank of India ..	50	1-2	77	4
Baroda	50	4	86	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	67	XD
Central	25	1-4	30	
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	84	
Imperial	500	40	1505	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	375	
Union	5	0 4 0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	20	4
Central India Mining ..	10	1-2Y	30	4
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	115	
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	112	8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	350	
Punjab Cement O ..	10	..	6	12
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	52	4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	900	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province ..	700	70 p.c.	108	8
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5 pc.	93	1-2
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	100	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	80	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	82	1-2
Pachora Jammai ..	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	705	
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O. ..	250	..	195	
Bombay Steam Navigation P. ..	350	..	237	8
Scindi Steam ..	15—0—		13	8
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	837	8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	960	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	138	2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	4
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1068	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000	7 p.c.	990	
Tata power O. ..	1,000	..	617	8
Tata power P. ..	1,000	..	837	8
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	10,25	
Indian Cotton ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	840	
New East India ..	1,000	..	975	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	540	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	240	
Madras United ..	250	15	485	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	72	8
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	92	8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2100	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	132	8
Mysore	50	4	117	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	140	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	311	4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	.60	
Pearl	250	12	502	8
Phoenix	100	10	398	12
Premier	100	..	11	
Sasoon Cotton ..	100	..	17	
Sassoon Silk ..	500	..	587	8
Sholapur	1,000	8075 450	7900	11
Simplex	260	..	146	4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32	2
Standard	500	40	1350	
Swadeshi	100	18	513	12
Swan	100	..	152	8
Tata Mill O. 17	500	..	120	
Vishnu CottonO. ..	500	90	2500	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. ..	125	7-8	576	4
B. Burm T. Corporation New ..	00	3	168	12XD
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.8	0-4-0	6	15
ndo Burma Petroleum	100	..	185	
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	125	
Mackenzie	100	30	335	XD
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50	640	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	127	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	100	..	79	8 XD
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	181	4
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	62	
Thacker	50	..	105	
Telephone	50	nil	38	
INSURANCE COMPANIES				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	715	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1.4 p.c.	4	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 24,

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/3.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/3.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47. Rs. 101/6.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933. Rs. 103/2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/4.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/2.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87/4

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.

6 per cent Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.

Tone of Market:—Weak owing selling pressure. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/4 1945-55 Rs. 107/5.

Jupiter	15	..	5	2
New India	25	ly	22	4
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1125	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	5	1
MILLS				
medabad Advance	100	10	397	8
Alliance	100	..	30	
Apollo	50	..	9	
Assur Virjee ..	6	..	2	8
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.,	250	25	916	4
Bombay Industrial	100	..	8	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	55	
Bradbury	250	nil	250	
Bradbury P. ..	250	7 p.c.	110	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70	
Century	100	20y	411	4
Central India O. ..	100	16	512	8
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	468	12
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land ..	100	..	138	12
Coorla	100	..	142	8
Crescent	100	4	170	
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	200	
David	500	..	240	
Dawn	250	40	670	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1 2	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	212	8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	136	4
Elphinstons O. ..	100	..	20	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	230	4
Fazulbhoy	250	25	872	8
Finlay	100	nil	128	12
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	620	
Globe	100	..	38	12
Gokak	100	5	117	8
Indocstan	1,000	125	1570	
Indian Blaching,	100	6	165	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1000	
Indore Malwa United	100	18-12	341	4
Jam she O, ..	250	..	75	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	102	8
Kilachand	25	..	4	
Kohinoor	500	..	1150	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5950	
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	130	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad			397 8
Bombay Cotton			305
Bombay Dyeing ..	917 8	921 4	916 4 916 4
Century ..	408 12	417 8	408 12 411 4
Central India ..			512 8
Colaba Land			138 12
Crescent			170
Edward Sassoon			136 4
Fazulbhoy	872 8	875	872 8 872 8
Finlay			128 12
Globe			38 12
Gokak			117 8
Indian Bleaching			165
Indore Malwa			340
Kohinoor			1150
Madhowjee			131 4
Mathuradas			72 8
Meyer Sassoon			90
Mysore			117 8
New Great	311 4	311 4	310 310
Pearl	502 8	505	502 8 502 8
Pabany			212 8
Phoenix			398 12
Simplex	146 4	150	146 4 146 4
Swadeshi ..			513 12
Swan Mills			152 8
Tata Mills			120
MISCELLANEOUS			
Alcock			252 8
Bombay Steam			195
Bundi Cement			20 4
Central India Mining			30 4
Indian Cement ..			120
Katni Cement ord.			128 12
Shivarajpur			52 4
Tram Co. Ord.			138 2
Tata Hydro	1072 8	1075	1070 1070
Tata Iron & Steel ord.			62 4 65 62 62
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	181 4	188 12	181 4 181 4
Govt. Paper 3 1/2 per cent ..			77 4 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.			107 4 6

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21-7-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-7-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-7-6.
Sovereign ready Rs. 13-7-6.
Sovereign forward Rs. 13-7-3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 59-8.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 59/3
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 59-9.

London, Jan. 22.

Bar gold ready 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready 26-5.
Silver forward 26-2.
Tone of silver.—Very quiet. China was a buyer at lower rate.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-10-0.

CALCUTTA GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s weekly gunny market report, dated Calcutta, 19th January 1927, states:

"Heavy Goods.—The market has been very steady and rates have been fully maintained. A fair trade of a miscellaneous character has been done for all deliveries, the chief business being in B. Twills for latter half of the year.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Salt Bags (1 3/4 lbs.) January at Rs. 41-8-0. B. Twills for January and February at Rs. 48-4-0. Liverpool Twills for February at Rs. 55-0-0., for February/March at Rs. 54-8-0 to Rs. 54-12-0 to Rs. 54-8-0, for March at Rs. 54-12-; Cuban Sugar Bags for January and 15th February at Rs. 62-8-0; Twills Ore Pockets (28 ozs.) for January at Rs. 40-0-0 to Rs. 40-8-0, for April at Rs. 39-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for January at Rs. 112-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for January and February at Rs. 48-4-0, for January/June at Rs. 47-12-0, for April/June at Rs. 48-0-0; Liverpool Twills for February at Rs. 55-0-0, for February/March at Rs. 54-8-0 to Rs. 54-12-0 to Rs. 54-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 54-12-0 to Rs. 54-8-0 to Rs. 54-12-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for January/February and February and February/Mar. at Rs. 50-0-0, Woolpacks for February/aMrch at Rs. 2-7-0, for March/June at Rs 2-6-6, for April/June at Rs. 2-7-0 to Rs. 2-6-9.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for January at Rs. 43-0-0, for February/March at Rs. 41-0-0; Hy. Cees for Ready at Rs. 49-8-0, for January and February/March at Rs. 49-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 47-12-0, for July/December at Rs. 48-0-0; A. Twills for January at Rs. 60-0-0 to Rs. Rs. 61-0-0, for 15th March at Rs. 59-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for January and February at Rs. 48-4-0, for January/June at Rs. 47-12-0, for April/June, April/December, May December and July/December at Rs. 48-0-0; Liverpool Twills for February/March at Rs. 54-8-0 to Rs. 54-12-0 to Rs. 54-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 54-12-0 to Rs. 54-8-0 to Rs. 54-12-0, for April/September at Rs. 54-0-0 to Rs. 54-8-0.

Hessians.—Since our last report the market has remained steady without much business passing. Interest has been largely for widths and weights for near deliveries, and forward positions have been neglected. At the close an easier feeling is in evidence.

9 porters for Ready and January at Rs. 14-14-0 to Rs. 14-11-0 to Rs. 14-13-0 to Rs. 14-9-0, for February at Rs. 14-14-0, for February/March at Rs. 14-14-0 to Rs. 14-11-0 to Rs. 14-13-0 to Rs. 14-9-0, for April/June at Rs. 14-12-0. 40"—7½ ozs. for January at Rs. 14-5-0 to Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 14-4-0 to Rs. 14-6-0 basis, for January/March at Rs. 14-8-0. 40"—9 ozs. for January at Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 15-12-0 basis, for February at Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 15-8-0 basis. 36"—9 ozs. 40" for February at Rs. 16-0-0 basis.

11 Porters for Ready and January at Rs. 19-10-0 to Rs. 19-5-0 to Rs. 19-10-0 to Rs. 19-8-0, for February at Rs. 19-2-0 to Rs. 19-4-0, for February/March at Rs. 19-1-0 to Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 19-2-0 to Rs. 19-0-0, for March at Rs. 18-15-0, for April/June at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 18-12-0, for May/June at Rs. 18-14-0, for July/September at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-4-0. 40"—12 ozs. for 20th February at Rs. 20-10-0 to Rs. 20-14-0 basis, for 15th March at Rs. 21-0-0 basis. Hessian Wheat Bags for January and February/March at Rs. 22-0-0.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25th. January 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.974 inches (.011 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.889 inches (.005 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .005

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 54.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.1 degrees (1.5 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 62.9 degrees (5.1 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 45%

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 46%

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 240 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 4.

Earthquake report.—An Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 6,800 miles away was recorded on the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatary at 6 hours 49 minutes this morning (I. S. T.)

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes Re. 1/-
12 cakes Rs. 3/-

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE,

For terms apply to:—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,

14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

		Jan. 24 Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	,,	0 10 6
Century	,,	0 10 3
Jacob	,,	0 10 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 0
Apollo	,,	0 10 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 13 6
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	,,	0 13 9
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 14 3
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 14 3
Phoenix	,,	0 14 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 13 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 13 9
Kalamardan	,,	0 13 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 3
David Mill	,,	0 14 6
Apollo	,,	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 14 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 13 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 13 3
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 13 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 13 0
Sakuntala	,,	0 13 0
Sundari Braud	,,	0 13 0
Globe	,,	0 12 6
Rachael	,,	0 12 9
Pe?hi	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 3
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 13 3
Textile	,,	0 13 3
Century	,,	0 13 3
Maher	,,	0 13 3
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 3
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 15 3
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 3
Century	,,	0 14 3
Jacob	,,	0 14 0
Mun Mill	,,	0 14 0
1386 Tata	,,	2 12 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	,,	3 12 0
Century	,,	3 15 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	2 15 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 1 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	10 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 6 0
58000 Kurla	,,	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 4 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7 4 0
Hindustan	,,	7 6 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 2 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 6
Textile	,,	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 1 6
777 Crescent	,,	2 0 6
Apollo David	,,	2 1 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 0 6
Great	,,	1 0 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 1 0
Tata	,,	1 0 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 6
David	,,	0 14 6
Mahal		0 14 0

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

The linseed market is quiet to-day with a less demand. There was some profit taking by the bulls and closing prices are as under:

The Wheat market opened steady with a better enquiry and prices registered some improvement. Local stocks are low in consuming centers and further improvement is anticipated.

	Rs. as. p.
Linseed May	10 8 6
Wheat January	8 3 0
Wheat May	7 9 0

The following are the closing rates of Seeds and Wheat to-day:—

Linseed Brown Bold Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 10/7/0.

Linseed Brown Small Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 10/0/0.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerath Ready Delivery Terms per cwt.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore Ready Delivery Terms per cwt.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Ready Delivery Terms per cwt.

Castorseed Bold Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 9/8/0.

Castorseed Small Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 10/11/0.

Groundnutseeds Bold Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 12/4/0.

Groundnutseeds Madras Khandesh Ready Delivery Terms per cwt.

Gingellyseed Bold 85/15 Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 15/4/0.

Gingellyseed Small Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 14/12/0.

Cottonseeds Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 4/4/0.

Wheat Pissi Delhi Cawnpore Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 3/0/0.

Wheat Karachi Bungla Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 8/5/6.

Wheat Pissi Sooni 70/30 Ready Delivery Terms per cwt 8/0/0.

Justice T. S. Macpherson, at present an Acting Judge of the Patna High Court has been appointed additional judge of that court from date on which he assumes charge up to 4th August 1927.—A. P.

Vice Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker left Karachi in a Royal Air Force aeroplane 11 on Saturday morning for Jodhpore. He will proceed to Delhi on Sunday arriving there at about 4 in the evening.—A. P

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

January 24.

S S Kosmo , Swinul, New York.
S S C/ Calcutta, Henderson, New York.
S S Rheinfels, Bethin, Karachi.
S S Nyanza, Gordon, Kobe.
S S Greleden, Jones, Hamburg.
S S Genoa, Benzamino, Genoa.
S S C/ Poona, Brown, Liverpool.
S S Jehangir, Vollor, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

January 25.

S S Genoa Maru, Takabate, Kobe.
S S Khosrou, Beattie, Jeddah.

LOADING.

January 24.

Steamer Genoa for Genoa.
Steamer Ahmedi for Busreh.
Steamer Nyanza for China.
S S Jehangir for Jeddah.
Steamer Kosmo for New York.

S S Kosmo:—The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer Kosmo, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Rheinfels.—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Rheinfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Nyanza:—The P & O S N Co.'s mail steamer Nyanza, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 36 passengers.

S S Greleden:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Greleden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana steamer Genoa arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and 76 passengers.

S S City of Poona:—The K N Co's steamer City of Poona arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 46 passengers.

S S Jehangir:—The T M Co.'s steamer Jehangir, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 189 passengers.

S S City of Calcutta:—The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer City of Calcutta, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo and 19 passengers.

S S Genoa Maru:—The N Y K steamer Genoa Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Khosrou:—The T M Co.'s steamer Khosrou, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 850 pilgrims.

EXPORTS.

January 24.

S S Ranchi for London:—17 bales goat and sheep skins H R Rehamanbhai and Co., 22 bales goats and sheep skins M Ludak, 6 bales buffalo calf hides A Ladhabhoy Tharia 40 bales cow hides tanned A Ladhabhoy Tharia, 41 bales hemp M Somji, 100 bales hemp Wilson Latham and Co., 9 bales cat, fox and jackal skins, 5 bales woollen carpets, 9 cases and 1 box cotton print Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 4 bales durries cotton M M and Co., 73 cases walnut kernal M M and Co., 100 cwt raisins G Suchedina and Co., 60 cases cardmoms J Peramanand and Co., 62 cwt condiments M Poonjaji and Sons, 24 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co Ltd., 6 pts. ginger grass oil and 7 pts. rosa oil E Virjee and Co., 1001 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd. 20 bales cow hides and 9 bales goat and sheep skins C Rahimtoola and Sons, 5 bales sheep skins M Nessim, 41 bales goat skins L Hassan, 7 bales cow hides L Hassan, 12 bales goat skin M Esmail, 6 bales cow hides J Rahimtoola.

For Marseilles:—200 cwt mustard seed, 1000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros., 100 cwt gum olibanum and 10 cwt gum Arabic E. Virjee and Co.

For Constantinople:—150 cwt hanna powder M M and Co., 38 bales cotton yarn A El Egel.

S S City of Calcutta for New York:—14 bales woollen carpets, Thenning Shaw & Co Ltd,. 6 bales woollen carpets Bontor and Co Ltd.

For Melbourne:—3359 cwt myrabollams P Mathadas and Co.

For Sydney:—700 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.,

For Adelaide:—1000 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

For Sansfrancisco—2 bales namdas M Thadhar.

For Brisbane:—6 bales cotton twist E D Sassoon, 100 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

IMPORTS.

January 24.

S S Steel Mariner from New York. Agents:—M M and Co.

20 cases nugol, 89 cases iron and brass screws, 46 cases vaseline, 2618 drums, 383 barrels and 6 cases lubricating oil, 10 cases and 5 bdles face cream, 24 cases antiplogistine, 57 cases playing cards 10 cases paper, 46 cases paint, 12 cases grapenuts, 19 cases 8 pkgs. and 37 boxes harmless medicines, 49 cases flit, 12 cases flit tin sprayers, 60 cases and 72 pkgs condiments, 84 cases prines, 12 cases sardins, 53 cases and 53 pkgs canned goods, 32 cases cotton goods, 1500 bags corn starch, 11 cases steel brackets, 200 bales overissued newspaper, 180 cases quaker oats, 1903 bales cotton, 50 cases pharmaticals, 120 cases and 35 bales cotton remnants, 16 cases hammers and tools, 76 pkgs. hurricane lanterns and parts, 11 cases advertising material, 11 cases table oil cloth, 1000 bdles old newspaper, 11 boxes rock drill, 27 cases lacquer, 75 bales cotton domestics, 13 cases and 4 boxes auto parts, 40 cases typewriters, 26 pkgs. galvanised iron sheets, 27 cases canned aspara and gas, 100 cases baking powder, 480 bags pearl starch, 40 cts. bolts and nuts, 40 cases used clothing, 19 boxes autos, 347 cases aluminium circles, 18 cases and 7 boxes electric appliances, 16067 boxes tin plates, 175 bars silver, 46 cases gas mantles, 91 bdles auto springs, 2157 barrels and 93 drums asphaltam, 15 cases lubricating grease, 10 barrels grease.

S S Salima from Odessa. Agents:—Grahams Trading Co Ltd.

From Odessa:—29224 bags crystal sugar.

S S Rohna from Karachi. Agents:—M M and Co.

From London/Karachi:—12 pkgs. shoes, marmalde jams, hams etc., 2 cases photo material, 2 cases dried milk, 5 kegs paint, 3 cases bar, 3 cases cordials.

S S Brittania from Miri. Agents:—Grahams Trading Co Ltd.

4942 tons liquid fuel in bulk, 33 drums turpentine.

S S Jalputra from Rangoon. Agents:—Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd.

From Rangoon:—250 bags white beans, 20688 bags rice, 2 cases cotton bandage.

From Colombo:—30 bdles mattress fibre.

From Cochin:—1 bag rice.

KHADDAR ECONOMICS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Saklatwala's arrival in India, it appears, is going to make a great stir. During his short stay in this city he delivered four or five speeches and they made the inevitable effect of creating an unusual interest in the minds of both his friends and opponents in respect of what he has said in those speeches. Here is, for instance, that familiar writer of the "Bombay Chronicle" known as Kristodas," writing in the issue of the "Chronicle" for 19th January and very gravely giving a warning to the Indian people that they should not take too much of the exhilarating vodka of Communism, lest it may turn their heads and ruin them.

"Kristodas" is convinced that Communism, which is a necessary consequence of industrial capitalism has scarcely any room in India's national economy. He admits that industrial capitalism has made many inroads in our land and probably also realises that all attempts to stop the onward march of industrialisation of India will be as effective as the heroic efforts of Aesopes famous old woman's were, to sweep off the rising tide of the sea. And yet he is very anxious to preserve what he calls "our peculiarly Indian and Asiatic heritage and refuse to let the machine control all the processes of our national life." Heaven alone knows what this Indian and Asiatic peculiarity consists of!

On behalf of Mahatma Gandhi, "Kristodas" makes a claim of having inculcated the teachings of a new and indigenous economics of this country. What does it mean? That the world and India in particular shall return to the good old days of happiness and contentment of the era, previous to the one inaugurated by the Industrial Revolution. The Industrial Revolution is responsible for production on large scale, concentration of capital, trusts and cartels, monopoly of production and distribution, finance capitalism culminating in Imperialism and as a necessary result of this is the impoverishment and ever-growing impoverishment of the nine-tenths of the human poulation of the globe and enrichment and ever-growing enrichment of a chosen, heaven-born few. Therefore, the great teacher, Gandhi says: Do away with this Industrial Revolution and its product modern, or as it is otherwise labelled, Western civilisation and everything will be alright as before. Let the age of the plough, the charka and simple tools revive and you have killed this wretched industrialism and its evils and then the triumphant question is: where is the need of Communism?

How every simple is this device of introducing this system of economies, khaddar economics as "Kristodas" would like to christen it. But, then the question is why did this excellent system of economic life, which was according to "Kristodas" and his great preceptor, the inexhaustible fountain of happiness and contentment yield place to the new? "Kristodas's" ideas about progress and civilization also are after the teachings of his great master. The lesser your needs and the more animal-like you behave, the more progressive, more civilised and more saintly you are! Now, Communism stands for quite contrary things. It stands for a complete exploitation of modern civilization, modern inventions, scitntific discoveries and instruments of production of wealth in the interests of humanity by depriving them of their monopolistic character by siezing control of them from the very few, who exploit them for their own benefit. No considerations of caste, community, race, nationality, language or culture stand in their way. But this very prospect has so much disturbed "Kristodas" and out of the generosity of his heart he has come out with his advice of keeping away from Communism. Who with his eyes open and aware of the historical necessity that makes for the destruction of present-day capitalist system of society will dare to oppose the rising of Communism out of the ashes of capitalism?—Yours, etc.,

A NATIONAL GRADUATE.

Bombay, January 20.

It is understood that Mr. C. V. Salusbury, Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur will be appointed Deputy Commissioner, Simla about the middle of February next. Mr Salusbury will be relieved at Lyallpur by Mr. Alan Mitshell I. C. S.—A. P.

branch of the League of Nations Union has been formed at Lucknow with His Excellency Sir William Marris as patron and the Hon. Mr. Justice Gokarnath Misra as President. The Hon'ble Rai Rajeswar Bali, Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh and Dr. M. B. Cameron have been elected vice presidents and Dr. V. S. Ram of Lucknow University the Secretary.—A. P.

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WELFARE WORK AMONG BHILS.

MR. JAYAKAR'S TRIBUTE TO BHIL SEVA MANDAL'S EFFORTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Jan. 19.

The annual gathering of the Bhil Seva Mandal which was the main function at Dohad took place a little late in the evening in an open maidan. Ladies as well as gentlemen in hundreds had flocked there. Bhils too were present in large numbers. By the time Mr. Jayakar and guests arrived, there was assembled an unwieldy crowd but the Bhil scuts managed to preserve perfect order. On arrival the guests were cheered very loudly

The proceedings commenced with welcome songs by Bhil boys and girls. Recitations of Sanskrit verses and a part of the Gita by the Bhil girls was a testimony to what good work was being carried in those territories through the efforts of the Bhil Seva Mandal, by itself a living monument of that great savant of Gujarats, more familarly known as Thakkar Bappa and his great sacrifice in the cause of the backward tribes.

MR. JAYAKAR PROPOSED TO THE CHAIR.

Mr. Laxmidas Shrikant then read out the messages of sympathy that were received from prominent Gujaratis on the occasion, and Mr. Waman Mukadam then rose to propose Mr. Jayakar to the chair in doing which he humorously said that it was Bapa's privilege to have moved that resolution but he would not refuse the honour and privilege Bapa like a good father offered him. Sjt. Jayakar's was a household name throughout Western India and Dohad was bound to know him. Sjt. Jayakar was an eminent lawyer and even before he rose to that eminence, he had put in valuable services in the educational field through the Aryan Educational Society. While practising, he filled his coffers to his heart's content but when called upon by Mahatmaji to give up the lucrative practice, he did not hesitate to do so. Such was the man he was to propose to the chair and in doing so he felt confident that his would be a permanent stimulus to the work of the Bhil Seva Mandal thenceforth. Mr. Jayakar took his seat amidst loud cheers. Mr. Laxmidas Shrikant who has been a right hand of Mr. Thakkar read out the fourth annual report, which was an extremely noble and creditable record of a work unprecedented in its nature except that being done by the foreign missionaries. This was followed by an interesting programme of dialogues and recitations, which being over Mr. Jayakar rose to his feet to address the gathering. He regretted his inability to address them in Gujarati.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH.

He quoted an old adage that said that a good cause always found workers. That was the Hindu sentiment for years and that was found true in the Panch Mahals too. It was really a happy province to get so many indefatigable workers. The province could certainly pride itself on possessing such a beautiful institution working in a quiet and unostentious way and the whole credit went to that modest, quiet and unostentatious workers Sjt. Amritlal Thakkar, who was more familiarly known as Bapa. There was no word more affectionate than Bapa and there was hardly another soul more worthy of it. It was really a matter of joy that he had the help of able lieutenants like Mr. Shrikant and others.

Coming to the subject he said it afforded him a peculiar pleasure to be there on an occasion like that. None should conclude from their poverty, from their dress that the Bhils were a backward community. In fact they were an ancient community. There were references to be found in our epics that they had best village organisations and had wonderful discipline. Even when Parvati wanted to entice away Mahadev from his Tapa, she had to disguise herself as a Bhil woman. That showed in ancient times this community must have been known for its purity of life, for the sublimity of its womanhood. Coming down we had the great Valmiki, the author of the great epic Ramayana, a Bhil again. Sabri from whose hands the great Rama ate was again a Bhil. Hence it was that he asserted that the community had played an illustrious part in building up Hindu religion and culture. They were 20 lakhs of them in India and a lakh in the Panch Mahals only, and it was indeed a great glorious work of their regeneration that was taken up by some devout workers.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BHIL REFORM.

Mr. Shrikanta in his report had made a passing reference to conversions. But then there was the humanitarian aspect of it; we refused them comforts of life means of easy living, and these little spots here and there were our weak points where the enemies might win. If the Hindus wanted to progress those spots had to be removed. Therefore he always believed that the work Thakkar Bapa was doing amongst Bhils was of utmost importance even from the viewpoint of the Hindu religion. It was really creditable that the promoters had been able to open 16 branches and to run them with public donations, and annually submitted their record to take the public into confidence. Such a stupendous task required co-operation, money and workers. They could help the organisers in various ways, the Bhils particularly by sending students. However he sincerely hoped in course Sjt. Thakkar would get ample help in men and money, and his work would progress day by day till it encompassed the whole of the province and till these ambassadors of God could bring the whole community under their benevolent influence. He wished them God-speed.

For the benefit of those who could not follow Sjt. Jayakar in English Mr. Mangaldas Kapadia rendered Mr. Jayakar's speech in Gujarati. After that a vote of thanks and a song terminated the function. Mr. Jayakar had to leave that very night for Bombay.

NEXT DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The next day in the morning was carried out a very interesting programme of scout rallies, sports and competitions. The Bhil boys took keen interest in the competition for marksmanship. Some of them showed great powers of aiming correctly and their arrows shot through the mark board. At night again huge crowds gathered for the second day's function. In the absence of of Sjt. Jayakar, Dr. Maneklal of Godhra was proposed to the chair. A delightful programme of songs and recitations followed. Then Messrs. Wamaurao Mukadam, Gandhi Pleader, Mama Fadke, Balwantrai Gopalji Mehta all spoke on the different aspects of the social work to be carried out amongst the aborigines and backward classes of India. All of them eulogised the laudable efforts of Sjt. Thakkar and treated the subject from different view-points. The speeches were followed by a camp-fire when again a programme of dialogues and performances near the camp-fire continued. Thus ended the Fourth Annual Function of the Bhil Seva Mandal.

PROPOSED RESERVE BANK.

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS' OPPOSITION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your leading article in your issue of the 19th instant you infer that because the Central Board of the Imperial Bank has agreed to the terms of compensation and to certain amendments in the Imperial Bank Act, I must have withdrawn my opposition to the Government starting a new Reserve Bank instead of converting the Imperial Bank into the Reserve Bank. I beg to inform you that I have not yet seen my way to being reconciled to the Government scheme of a new Reserve Bank, and I hold to the views expressed in my Minut oef Dissent.—Yours, etc.,

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

New Delhi, Jan. 21.

A Rajkot message of January 22 says:—The powers allotted to the Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency regarding his jurisdiction in Rajkot Civil and Military Area will, from February 1, be vested in the Additional District Magistrate, Rajkot Civil Station. The Political Agent will, however, continue to hear cases regarding taxes on cattle.—Free Press.

A Junagadh message of January 22 says.—Captain F.B.N. Tinneley of the 9th Royal Deccan Lancers' Regiment has been appointed Chief Secretary to the Junagadh State.—Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Tree planting ceremony by Municipal Boy Scouts, City Improvement Trust Garden, Eastern Avenue, Worli, 7-45 a.m. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to preside.

WEDNESDAY, January 26.

Back Bay Reclamation Inspection, at 7.45 a.m., Chowpatty Level-crossing.

Mr. B. S. Rowntree's lecture on "Business and Citizenship," Sydenham College, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 28.

Lecture on "Capital and Labour" by B. Seebohm Rowntree, at Servants of India Society's Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Inter-College Sports Oval 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 29.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Annual meeting of the Senate, Special Convocation 4 p.m.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

A public lecture on "Business and Citizenship" will be delivered by Mr. Seebohm Rowntree at the College to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

"RELICS OF INDIAN BUDDHISM."

Rev. H. Heras, S.J., of St. Xavier's College will deliver a lecture on "Relics of Indian Buddhism" illustrated with lantern slides to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

MIROVITCH AND BORISSOFF CONCERTS

The following change in the timing of the concerts of the above two artists is as under: Both to-day (Tuesday) and to-morrow (Wednesday) the concerts will take place at 6.15 p.m. at the Excelsior Theatre.

WASHERMEN OF BOMBAY.

A public meeting of the washermen of Bombay will be held at Mahakshmi, Dhobi Ghat, under the presidentship of Mr. Jhabwala to discuss their grievances as well as to form a certain organisation on Thursday 27th at 3 p.m.

ANNIVERSARY OF SWAMI VIVEKANAND.

A meeting to observe Swami Vivekanand Anniversary, will take place at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday (27th instant) at Shree Ramkrishna Free Vachnalaya, Kamathipura, 4th Lane.

MR. GODAMBE CONGRATULATED.

A meeting was held on Sunday last at Nallasopora under the presidentship of Mr. R. R. Samant, Principal, Bassein High School, to congratulate Mr. Shankerrao R. Godambe for his brilliant performance in the matches played against the M. C. C. in December, 1926, in Bombay.

IYENGAR RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the "Srinivasa Iyengar Reception Committee" will be held at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Wednesday) at "Sri Krishna Vilas" Lokkani Terrace, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to adopt the statement of Accounts.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Otranto" via Dhanushkhodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesday (the 25th instant).

Superscribed mails for Japan per s.s. "Ishikari Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:

Small-pox attack 0, death 0; cholera attack 0, death 0; plague attack 0, death 0; injuenza attack 0, death 0. Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 70.

Total mortality this day last year was 81.

MAGHOTSAV DAY.

In connection with Maghotsav Day, which falls to-day (Tuesday) Mr. D. G. Vaidya will conduct Divine Service in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum at 8 a.m.

In the evening Dr. G. Y. Chitnis will deliver a public address on the "Message of the Brahma Samaj" in the Prarthana Samaj Hall at 6.30 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

SWAMIJI'S "MASIK DIN" OBSERVANCE.

In observance of the Shri Swami Shraddhanandji Masik Din a well-attended procession comprising the Matunga Hindu Sabha members, Matunga Arya Sabajists and the Samarth Vyayam Mandir Seva Dal, and the residents of Parel started from the cement chawls on Sunday, the 23rd instant at 8 a.m. and went through Naigaum, Parel Village, Bhoiwada and returned to the original place at about 10.30 a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with mails from London of 20th instant left Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from London of 13th instant arrived at Aden at noon on the 23rd instant and left there at 5.30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday (the 28th instant.)

BUDDHA SOCIETY'S TRIBUTE TO SWAMIJI.

At a special meeting of the Buddha Society, Bombay, held lately it passed the following condolence resolution touching the murder of Swami Shradhanand. Mr. G. K. Nariman, a Vice-President of the Society, was in the chair.

"This Extraordinary General meeting of the Buddha Society, Bombay, denounces the act of violence perpetrated on Swami Shradhanand bringing about the end of his life and puts on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sudden stoppage of a career of a great national utility, for the late Swamiji was devoted to the cause of social uplift by the removal of untouchability which was one of the fundamental principles that the Lord Buddha preached on the soil of India and who was one of the foremost preachers of social and religious tolerance, which is the basis of the Lord's Creed."

The President, Mr. Nariman said that the late Swamiji was known to him, and that he was a protagonist of Hindus but not an antagonist of non-Hindus. For the sake of of the cause of the unity conference he yielded to the Muslims' point to secure lasting Hindu-Muslim unity.

It was formally decided to collect money to promote the causes dear to the late Swamiji and the question was referred to the Committee. After authorising the president to send the resolution to the Press and Prof. Indra, the meeting terminated.

SENSATION AMONG BOMBAY PERSIANS

PROMINENT LEADER ARRESTED.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS.

The arrest of Mirza Hashim Ispahani, President of the All-India Shia Conference held at Patna, by the Bombay Police and his relaese on bail Mr. Mahomed Hussain Dehdasti standing security for him, has created a sensation among the Musalmans of Bombay, especially the Shia community who have been divided into two factions. Mr. Ispahani is alleged to have intercepted a letter posted by Mr. Nabawi, the Consul General of Persia (and not the Afghan Consul as stated by a local contemporary, to Mr. M. H. Shushtary, to have got the same photographed, sent and published the said facsimile in the "Nahid" newspaper of Teheran and to have reposted the cover. The Bombay Police are stated to have discovered that the letter was photographed in Bombay by the firm of Rembrandt and it is alleged that the latter was given orders for the photograph of the Consul-General's communication by Mr. Ispahani under the assumed name of "Mr. Kazerani" & that the Police have secured the negative. It is alleged that a photo copy of one such letter was obtained as written by a Mulla to his pupil and published in a journal issued in Egypt. The police will launch the prosecution of Mr. Ispahani in a day or two.

We further learn that on representation being made His Majesty the Shah of Persia has interested himself personally in the alleged crime against his accredited officer, Mr. Nabawi, the Consul-General for Persia, and has commenced legal action against the supposed accomplice of Mr. Ispahani in Teheran. Rembrandt is alleged to have acknowledged receipt of his professional fees from "Mr. Kazarani" whom he found out and accosted as such at an identification parade made by the Police. It is given out that though it is nearly six months since the occurence of the incident, the photographer picked out Mr. Ispahani from a group photograph of certain Persian gentlemen from Bombay who headed by the Persian Consul of Bombay were the guests of the Nawab of Rampur in his State.

CORPORATION FINANCES.

LOAN POLICY CONDEMNED

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday the question of pedestrians using the roads instead of the foot paths came for discussion. The Commissioner of Police in a letter suggested the Corporation to send the matter to the Footpaths Committee to devise means to induce pedestrians to use foot paths but the house sent the question to some other Committee for report. The question of adulteration of butter too received similar treatment although it was of vital importance from public health points The Commissioner in a letter denied on the authority of H.M.'s Customs that imitation butter was imported and advised the Corporation to wait till New Bombay Act regarding adulteration of food stuff was sanctioned by the Government.

DISCUSSION ON BUDGET.

The discussion on budget estimates was then resumed and several members denounced the loan and sinking charges which swallowed nearly a third of the total revenue of the Municipal Corporation.

EUROPEAN COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Orders have been finally passed by Mr. P. L. Thacker 5th Presidency Magistrate at the Dadar Police Court, committing a European Mr. William Brookes, to the next criminal sessions on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. It will be recollected that on a day in November last, the accused, who is a foreman of the G.IP. Ry. Workshops at Parel lost his temper over the work of a workman, Sitaram, and assaulted him with fists and kicks. Nothing untoward happened to the workman at the time, who continued attending his duties more or less regularly, but after some days, he was seized with a serious illness which the doctor certified to have been the result of fists and kicks. As his condition was precarious his dying deposition was recorded in consequence of which the accused was arrested and charged. Bail has been ordered by the High Court, subsequent to the order of committal by the Magistrate

THE TRUTH ABOUT IT

EMPEROR EDWARD MILL STRIKE.

MR. BAKHLE REPUDIATES CHARGES.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle," Mr. R. R. Bakhle, the Hon. Secretary of the Textile Workers' Union, made the following statement regarding the situation of the strike now going on in the Emperor Edward Mill.

The allegation made by Mr. Thornber, the Manager of the mill, in his interview with the representative of the "Indian Daily Mail," that the workers resumed work unconditionally on Wednesday morning on account of the persuasions of the jobbers, is entirely incorrect. The fact is that the workers resumed work in response to a resolution passed by them, which contained a condition that immediately after resumption of work the question of rates was to be inquired into. This condition was communicated to the Manager by me personally and he had also agreed to it. Workers themselves have passed a resolution repudiating the statement made by the Manager. The jobbers who were present at the meeting did also bear testimony to the fact.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The Manager further accuses me and the Textile Labour Union of the responsibility of the strike. This is another baseless allegation. The strike was declared by the workers themselves, after putting all the facts before the Managing Committee of the Union and with the knowledge of the latter. The Union as a whole cannot be held responsible inasmuch as its members from other mills were not invited to the meeting. Personally I was playing all along the part of an intermediary between the Manager and the workers. If for this my duty he holds me responsible for the strike I am prepared to face the responsibility and its consequences.

ABOUT OFFICIAL INTIMATION.

The Manager further complains that the Union did not give him official intimation of the strike. I wonder at his charge for reasons best known to him. When I first went to see him, he refused to see me in my official capacity. It was obvious that he had nothing to do with the Union. After what has happened I cannot understand how Mr. Thornber expects us to give him offial intimation. His accusation would have got some value had he cared to recognise the Union in the first instance.

IRRELEVANT ISSUE.

The Manager has further stated in his interview that he showed me a piece of cloth and asked me to assess its rates and that I pleaded my inability to do so. This question itself proves how irrelevantly he was talking to me. There was absolutely no question of any assessment of rates. Nobody had complained that he was giving low rates. The only complaint was, in addition to the compulsory marriage contribution, that the Manager was giving certain rates on some varieties and that he had reduced the rates on the same varieties. The question is merely of comparison between the old and new rates. The comparison can be made by referring to the rate books in the mill and no expert knowledge is required for the purpose. The Manager wants to hoodwink the public by obscuring the main issue.

PEACEFUL STRUGGLE.

The Manager's complaint that the workers meant to do damage to his property, is a misrepresentation of the fact. The workers are very peaceful and are bent upon fighting their cause in a peaceful manner.

CAUSE OF THE SECOND STRIKE.

The real cause of the second strike, was that the Manager went back upon his assurance given to me that he would go into the question of rates after the resumption of work. He did not do anything of the kind. As the workers saw that there was no other way of settling the rates they were most reluctantly obliged to declare the strike.

I have called a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Union and in future the workers will be guided by its advice.

EMPEROR EDWARD MILLS AFFAIRS.

A RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

There is no truth in the rumour that the Emperor Edward mill is to be closed for 30 days for the repair of the engine. An enquiry at the mill shows that the mill will be opened on Wednesday next when it is hoped the engine will be restored for the normal work. The manager in the meantime in order to ensure attendance of the workmen, has taken an undertaking from the jobbers to bring the operatives working under them back to work. If they failed to do so the management would engage fresh hands.

DESECRATION OF HEDJAZ.

PATNA MUSLIMS' RESOLVE TO SUSPEND HAJ.

PATNA, Jan. 24.

The newly formed Kuddam-ul-Harmain met here under the Presidency of Maulana Hasrat Mohani. There was a representative gathering. The President dwelt at length on the Hedjaz situation and said that both from political and religious points of view Ibn Saud was not the proper person to be the custodian of the holy places. Resolutions were passed regarding the suspension of the Haj and requesing the Moslem powers like Turkey and Afghanistan to use their influence to remove Ibn Saud and establish a republic in Hedjaz.—A.P.

DELHI MURDER CASE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SESSIONS.

DELHI, Jan. 24.

The case against Abdul Rashid, who is charged with the murder of Swami Shraddhanand, came up to-day before Mr. Johnstone, District and Sessions Judge. Very few visitors were allowed and the police arrangements were very strict. The accused was not brought to Court to-day. Mr. Suraj Narain, Public Prosecutor and Mr. K. S. Azizuddin conducted the prosecution while Mr. Salim and Mr. Zafarullah Khan from Lahore appeared for the defence. Mr. Salim pointed out to the Court that the commitment of the accused was bad. The lower court had not paid any attention to the defence application made under Section 208, Cr. P. C. The lower court did not give them the chance to produce defence evidence to prove that the accused was lunatic. He quoted authorities from the Allahabad records and requested the court to either refer the matter to the High Court itself or allow the defence to go to the High Court on the point.

Mr. Suraj Narain, Public Prosecutor, pointed out that no application was made under Section 208. The application made was under Section 464 Cr. P. C. There was no reference to the fact that the accused was of unsound mind at the time of crime.

Mr. Salim then made a request to the Court that the prosecution and defence evidence be recorded, if the Court promised to keep the accused under medical observation.

Court: 'Then you withdraw your objection with regard to the alleged irregularities."

Mr. Salim: Yes; if the accused is examined by a medical officer after the defence concluded.

The Public Prosecutor objected to any such undertaking being given. He repeated that the defence never gave an application under Section 208 Cr. P. C. The court could examine the Court Inspector and the lower court on the point.

Court: Then there was no enquiry?

Public Prosecutor: No enquiry, because it was not necessary. The lower court had no reason to believe that the accused was of unsound mind.

After much discussion Mr. Salim requested the Court to examine Zikrul Rahman, defence counsel in the lower court and satisfy itself whether the application was under Section 208 or Section 464 Cr. P. C. The court agreed to examine him on the point.

Mr. Zikrul Rahman took fifteen minutes to reach the Court. In the meanwhile Mr. Salim tried to impress upon the Court that defence application filed in the Court was under Section 208 Cr. P. C. and that he wanted to prove that the accused was of unsound mind at the time of occurrence.

Mr. Zikrul Rahman examined by the Court, said that he had submitted a petition in the lower court on January 12 under Section 208 and 464 Cr. P.C.

The following persons were selected as assessors: Mr. Nazir Hussain, Mr. S. P. Singha, Mr. Sinclair of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons. Khajwa Abdul Majid then called Abdul Rashid. He would not reply. Defence counsel said Abdul Rashid could hear, but could not reply at all. The charge was read over to the accused. Mr. Salim again pressed that evidence should be recorded on the point of the accused's lunacy.

The Court promised to consider it later. The Public Prosecutor, in opening the trial summed up the details of the tragedy.—Free Press.

PATNA, Jan. 24.

The Associated Press is authorised to state that there is no truth in the report appearing in some papers that Mr. Hasan Imam, has been engaged to defend Abdul Rashid in the Swami Shaddhanand murder case.—A.P.

PRACTICAL MONOPOLY FOR TATAS.'

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

The following telegram dated 22nd January 1927 was addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India regarding the Iron and Steel Bill:

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber fear that the scale of duties recommended by the Tariff Board and embodied in the Bill will be inadequate for securing any return to ordinary shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company during the first half of the period, and this will prevent new capiatl being drawn in the steel trade, and new concerns coming into existence which will mean a practical monopoly for the Tata Company, and this is undesirable. Chamber further suggests single scale of duty and the higher one, and strongly protests against this backdoor method of introducing Imperial preference against Indian sentiment has always expressed itself."

MR. N. C. KELKAR IN BOMBAY

UNDERGOES OPERATION FOR EAR ABSCESS.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Delhi under peremptory medical advice. He successfully underwent an operation for Mustoid abscess on his right ear. Dr. Dalal, associated by Messrs. Kaikini, Kher, Bhadkamkar, Tilak and Athavale performed the operation in the Kaikini-Tilak Hospital at Sandhurst Road, where, it seems he will have to stay for a fortnight more. The doctors have strictly forbidden the visitors to see him. There is no cause for anxiety at all.

The wedding of Rani Sahiba of Bastar with Kumar Prafulla Chandra Bhang Deo of Mayurbhanj was celebrated on 22nd instant with great pomp at Jagdalpur.—A. P.

TO-DAY'S U. S. CENSUS BUREAU REPORT,

COTTON GINNED.

(THROUGH THE COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE).

New York, 24th Jany.

Cotton Ginned to 16 Jany. .. .. 1,66,10,000 Bales.

PREVIOUS BUREAU REPORTS.

Date	1926.	Condition.	Estimated Crop.	Ginned Bales.
2	July	75.4	15.635.000	..
23	July	70.7	15.370.000	..
6	August	69.8	15.621.000	47.749
21	August	63.5	15.248.000	182.000
7	September	59.6	151.66.000	695.000
23	September	59.5	15.810.000	2.51.1000
8	October	61.3	16.627.000	5.639.000
25	October	..	17.454.000	8.722.000
2	November	..	18.399.000	12.954.000
8	November	..	17.918.000	11.200.000
8	December	..	18.618.000	14.645.000
20	December	..	..	15.542.000

ATHLETICS.

ALL-INDIA OLYMPICS.

BIG MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

The All-India Olympic Meeting will be held at Calcutta on February the 3rd and 5th, and selected athletes from every part of India will be there to strive for the honours. On the first day the heats and the final of the five mile race will be run off, while the 5th will be kept for the final events. There will be a grand march past of all the competitors and this will be rehearsed on February 2, at 4 p.m. Sir Dorab J. Tata will preside at the finals and also at the various meetings of the All-India Olympic Association.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE SPORTS.

The Elphinstone College held their annual sports on the Oval on Sunday afternoon. Solomon won the individual championship while Deshpande took the "three miles" Marathon in fine style. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai presented the prizes.

THE RESULTS.

Throwing the Cricket Ball: 1. Pai, 2. Joshi, 3. Khardekar.

Long Jump: 1. Limbuwalla, 2. Khardekar, 3. Pai.

High Jump: 1. Limbuwalla, 2. Nariman, 3. Patel.

3 Miles "Marathon": 1. Desphande, 2. Hira Singh, 3. Solomon.

Half Mile: 1. Solomon, 2. Khardekar, 3. Hira Singh.

Putting the Shot: 1. Kadre, 2. Kundani, 3. Khardekar.

100 Yards: 1. Khardekar, 2. Mody, 3. Solomon.

Slow Cycling: 1. Marathi, 2. Chotia, 3. Ramdas.

120 Yards Hurdles: 1. Patel, 2. Benjamin, 3. Limbuwalla.

Quarter Mile: 1. Solomon, 2. Khardekar, 3. Mody.

220 Yards: 1. Solomon, 2. Khardekar, 3. Patel.

One Mile: 1 Hira Singh; 2. Iyengar. 3. Solomon.

Mile Cycle Race: 1. Chotia, 2. Engineer, 3. Sanglikar.

Relay Race (Inter Class) Junior B.A. Class.

Tug-o-War: First Year Arts.

Ladies Three Legged Race: 1. Miss Wagle and Miss Seshvala, 2. Miss Joseph and Miss Fonseca.

Three Legged Race: 1. Limbuwalla and Sheikh, 2. Mehta and Dothiwalla.

Sack fighting in a Ring: 1. Seth, 2. Mehta

Ex-Students' Race: 1. Deshpande.

Postman's Race (Ladies): Miss Desar.

Lemonade Race: 1. Miss Patwardhan and Chotia, 2. Miss Fonseca and Hira Singh.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HARD COURT TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

To-day's matches at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Courts, are as under:

No. 1 4 p.m.: W. Hawkins v. S. Noguchi followed by Y. Taku v. R. K. Sanghani.

No. 2. 4 p.m.: T. Fugita v. I. S. Makhijani followed by J. W. Harvey v. A. B. Shirgaonkar.

No. 3.4 p.m.: Mr. Bowen and M. Thatch v. I. A. Shakoor and Mr. A. M. Vishram followed by C. N. Thosar v. C. H. M. Bardy.

No. b 4 p.m.: Mr. K. G. Pardeshi v. winner of B. Sunderam v. L. Bunyan.

The following matches will be played at Islam Gymkhana:

4 p.m.: Hussein B. Hirji v. winner of Soman v. Fazal followed by G. M. Gole v. W. Chandrasen.

4 p.m.: O. K. Appu v. N. R. Severn.

The following matches will be played at Parsee Gymkhana:

The following match will be played at the Catholic Gymkhana:

4 p.m.: M. W. Velkar and Sanghani v. P. R. Shirgaonkar and Sabnis.

A COMMUNIST ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

In connection with the arrest of a European giving his name as Campbell, the Associated Press understands that his real name is believed to be George Allison a well-known communist. He has been passing in various parts of India, since April last, under the name of Donald Campbell. It is understood that he will be placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this afternoon, and the police will apply for remands. A.P.

In connection with the Mettur Irrigation project there has been persistent agitation from people of Coimbatore and Salem Districts that the scheme should embrace areas in their districts also.—Free Press.

LATEST NEWS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The problem of Ministry in Bengal is yet far from being solved. Speculation is rife as regards Sir Abdur Rahim's choice of his Hindu colleague. It is said he has in mind to try all Zemindar councillors of Bengal, prominent being Raja of Nashipur, who is reported to have been personally approached by Sir Abdur Rahim. But Raja Bahadur, it is stated, will not go against the wishes of the community he belongs to. Raja Bahadur is expected to come to a decision in the course of the neyt two days. Political developments are also taking place in party camps. On reassembling of Council on February 21st next a non-confidence resolution on the personnel of Ministry will, it is understood, be moved.—Free Press.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Owing to fog the departure of battalion of marines from Portsmouth to China on board steamship "Zeeland" was cancelled for to-day. It is probable they will embark to-morrow.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Fifth armoured car company stationed at Searborough has been ordered to be ready to proceed to China if wanetd.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Malta.—First battalion of Bedford and Hertford regiments and second battalion of Border Regiment will leave for China on Monday on board "Megantic". Their combined strength is about 1,400. A number of officers of other branches of service including medical officers and nurses will accompany them.—Reuter.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

It is understood that the Congress Party will move an adjournment motion in the Assembly to-morrow to raise the question of Government of India sending Indian troops to China. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Congress President, will move the motion.—A.P.

AMRITSAR, Jan. 24.

On the eve of the introduction of the Currency Bills the local piecegoods merchants import and export dealers have addressed a representation to the Finance Member supporting 1/6 ratio.—A.P.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Rome.—According to newspapers, the Military Advocate General has ordered Violet Gibson who had attempted on Sgr. Mussolini's life to be transferred from prison to mental home near Rome. All definite measures with regard to her trial will consequently be suspended.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Singapore.—Government is continuing to assist refugees who have lost their all in the disastrous recent noods in Malaya. Public relief funds are mounting daily. It is not yet possible to ascertain total death roll or damage, but it is officially estimated hat there were over thirty fatalities in the state of Kelantan. Three thousand cattle have perished and damage to rice crops is estimated at 400,000 dollars. Traders' losses in one town are 300,000 dollars. Deathroll in Perak is estimated at twenty-four.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	January 24.
Previous Closing Rate	13.64
To-day's Opening Rate	13.55
Difference	-.09
To-day's Closing Rate	13.67
Difference	+.03

LIVERPOOL.

	January 24.
Previous Closing Rate	7.20
To-day's Opening Rate	7.23
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	7.29
Difference	+.09
Sewri Closing	259-4-0
Khandi Closing	259-4-0

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY JANUARY 25, 1927.

A DISGRACEFUL HUMILIATION

The Viceroy has announced at the bidding of his masters presiding at Downing Street that his "Government had agreed to co-operate in this purely defensive action by contributing a contingent, including Indian troops." as India happened to be "the nearest port from which troops could immediately be despatched to China." Is not the Viceroy aware that India has always bitterly resented the use of her soldiers in Egypt and Mesopotamia and China whenever they have been unscrupulously used to stem the tide of patriotism, and to trample down the liberties of their people? Has not the Legislative Assembly voiced the uncompromising opposition of the people of this land to this cheap device of using now and again Indian troops as helpless mercenaries for serving selfish Imperialist designs and does not the very name of the Indian stink in the nostrils of all oppressed nations because he has been employed in sanguinary conflicts in Shanghai and Cairo? It is no use the Viceroy telling us, that the operations contemplated in China are of "a purely defensive" character. The long and shameless record of British relations with China, including the long continued opium poisoning of its people, the ruthless exploitation of its cheap labour and vast resources, and the forcing of oppressive treaties on its Governments at the point of the bayonet, discloses a purpose and a policy that cannot be called defensive. It is as clear as daylight that the present concentration of troops and warships is being carried out merely with a view to uphold and maintain intact impossible and out of date "concessions" and extra-territorial rights which the new China is bent upon destroying root and branch. And even supposing for a moment that the military movements are of a purely defensive character, why cannot the Government content themselves with sending purely British troops and why must they impose an unwarranted shame and a humiliation on us by involving Indian troops in this Imperialistic game?

Moreover, a double wrong is sought to be done to India by this outrageous act. For, while Indians resent the use of their troops in any outside conflict whatsoever, they in this particular case most deeply sympathise with the struggle of the Chinese nationalists and their Cantonese Government to free their country from foreign thraldom. It is well, therefore, that the Working Committee of the Congress has lost no time in giving a lead to the country by adopting a resolution assuring "its Chinese brethren of its fullest sympathy in their struggle for freedom" and calling "upon the Government in India not to allow Indian troops or resources to be used against China". Since the Viceroy has made his pontifical announcement the citizens of Bombay have earned a unique distinction for themselves—taking advantage of the magnificent meeting that had assembled to honour and hear Mr. Saklatvala—by hurling a challenge to the Government within a few hours of the delivery of the Viceroy's speech. The resolution adopted at the meeting goes further than the Congress Committee by giving expression to "India's sense of humiliation at the use of her resources for the advancement of Capitalist Imperialism in the East" and by calling "upon all elected members of Legislatures to signify their condemnation of the use of Indian troops in a conflict for which India has not been responsible and in which she has no concern." And it further embodies in a masterly manner the refusal of India's assent "to the use of a single Indian soldier, a single Indian civilian, a single Indian rupee, a single ship, a single port, or a single railroad in India for any military purpose whatsoever in China." We are quite sure that the emphatic determination of Indian people so ably and emphatically expressed in this resolution will be echoed from a thousand meetings and a thousand platforms throughout the country.

MR. SAKLATVALA ON KHADDAR.

It was an inspiring and inspiriting address which Mr. Saklatvala gave last evening at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to an enthusiastic and appreciative audience. With much of what he said we are in perfect agreement. If, however, we feel compelled to join issue with him on one or two points in his address, we do so in order to emphasize the value of the central message of his address, namely, the transformation of the Indian National Congress into a more truly Peoples' Congress than it is at present, as well as the urgency of translating that message into action. Mr. Saklatvala devoted a large portion of his address to a criticism of the khaddar movement. In his criticism, we are afraid, he was less than just to the great founder of that movement inasmuch as he criticised it on the ground that it was a reversion to the past and a rejection of machinery and all the advantages we associate with modern civilization. Now the khaddar movement is nothing of the sort, nor does its founder, as he has so often pointed out, intend by it that India should reject machinery or the benefits of modern civilization. It is mainly an economic movement and its sole object is, by making India self-reliant as regards the production of cloth, to provide an additional source of income to millions of her semi-starved men and women. Critics of the khaddar movement are apt to forget the essential fact that more than seventy per cent. of India's population live in the villages and that an overwhelming majority of them are poorer than the poorest in most other civilized countries. To these millions of India's poor an addition of an anna or two a day means a difference which town-bred people cannot realize. The khaddar movement is intended to provide this anna or two and thus considerably to relieve the appalling poverty of the people. But khaddar alone will not win Swaraj for us. To win Swaraj we must forge other weapons. Khaddar forms an important link between the people and their leaders and this link cannot be better and more effectively utilised than by carrying on the work of organising the workers and the peasants—a work which has been woefully neglected to the peril of the national cause. For, as Mr. Saklatvala showed in his address last evening, no modern country has won or can hope to win its freedom without the aid of organised Labour. Apart from the fa that the spheres of economics and politics cannot be separated, it would be wrong to give exaggerated political significance to the khaddar movement which is essentially a movement for the economic regeneration of India's poor. It is for this reason that we deplore the new franchise adopted by the Gauhati Congress inasmuch as it cannot but have disastrous effect on the Congress organisation which, to be politically effective, requires to be fully representative of the people. It cannot be fully representative so long as the workers in the factories and the workshops and the peasants in the fields are not as an organised mass of men, associated in its day-to-day work. Mr. Saklatvala has rendered a distinct service to the country by emphasizing the need for remedying this cardinal defect in the Congress organisation

RAW MATERIALS ONLY.

Sir Bhupendra Nath's speech at the opening ceremony of the new Council House in Delhi contained an appreciation of the work done by the architects, Sir Herbert Baker and Sir Edwin Lutyens, which was not, like the speech by the Viceroy on the occasion, modified by a due consideration of the "historic environment" in which the buildings in New Delhi have been set. Those to whom the work has been entrusted will have succeeded, the Viceroy aptly remarked, "if the buildings of this city may be counted worthy of the historic environment in which they have been set." This is not, as he feared, "lacking in appreciation." This is an essential condition for reasoned appreciation. Sir Bhupendranath's narrative of the problems of architecture, his estimate of the forms of "the greatest buildings of the past" and his reflections about the graceful proportions, the size, the area and the acoustics of the House were perhaps necessary. But his assurance about "the architect's keen appreciation of Indian art" was devoid of the desired effect. India is, as he said, still fortunately rich in "the raw materials of which fine buildings are made." Is India rich only in the raw materials? Is India totally bankrupt of the talents that can out of the raw materials recreate the glorious dreams and visions in architecture which distinguish the artistic achievements of the nation? Is India good only for the raw materials? The use of Indian symbols, of 'chajja' and 'jali' is encouraging. If, as he, however, says the skill of the old craftsmen is still to be found in their descendants, if he agrees that the artists and designers of the present day can find inspiration from the past architectural achievements of the country, has Sir Bhupen enleavoured . . . to be responsible for a definite policy that could give them their legitimate and irrefutable chance? Probably the "Architectural Review," the journal published in London, is misinformed when it suggests that the policy of the Government of India is to "employ so far as possible and is compatible with the architect's scheme, the services of Indian craftsmen" to copy "several fine models of pieces of furniture" that have been "sent out to India." Probably, the journal, usually well-informed, is, in this particular instance, misinformed. Perhaps, it is not; for it adds that they are "to be copied by Indians under expert supervision." Who are "the experts" Why do we, in India, seldom hear about the advice imparted for our benefit? The "Review" concludes its articles on New Delhi in characteristic fashion. It is to be hoped, it observes with maudlin dignity, that the Government of India, the Assembly and the Council of State will "notice the responsibility that rests on them of maintaining a sanitarily clean and beautiful town which is properly co-ordinated as regards its buildings of all classes." We may overlook the tone and its implications. But the "co-ordination" of "buildings of all classes" is a warning. Did we not, a few months ago, hear of imported expert supervision for the co-ordination of the arts and crafts of India? These are specific, live problems the people of this country are determined to solve.

Sir Bhupendranath has spoken elaborately about the problems of the architects of New Delhi and their "keen appreciation of Indian art." May we know how precisely he proposes to answer the claims of Indian artists? The Delhi decorations have remained a mystery. The New Capital Committee have deliberately kept aloof from the people. No attempt is yet made to suggest that the pernicious principle adopted by the Committee which expects an artist to seek a rich donor or a rich donor to seek an artist has been or will be definitely disowned. Indian artists are expected by the Committee to find rich donors not competent work. They are to be judged not on their merits. Is this the kind of "keen appreciation of Indian art" we are expected to understand and admire? There is another specific plan and programme. The Prize of Delhi Scheme and the subsequent Note addressed to the Provincial Governments by the Government of India about the Central Institute of Art at Delhi await definite action from them. If the authorities in New Delhi are in earnest about Indian art, let their sympathy, understanding and appreciation be turned towards definite facts, problems and plans which could ensure the future for Indian painters, sculptors, architects and art craftsmen. It is no complaint and no consolation either, to be told that India is good only for her wealth in raw materials.

A TOUR IN AFGHANISTAN.

NEED FOR INDO-AFGHAN UNDERSTANDING.

BY G. K. N.

(We publish below the first of a series of special articles which Mr. G. K. Nariman, the well-known publicist and Orientalist, is contributing to our columns. Mr. Nariman was specially invited by the Afghan Government to the last festival celebrating the Independence Day. The object of the invitation was that Mr. Nariman, having seen Afghanistan would publish the truth about it and thus help to bring that country and India together).

The internal affairs of certain Asiatic countries are hardly known adequately to the outside world. Whenever a revolution breaks out or any internal trouble arises, we get two or three conflicting versions. They emanate almost invariably from a foreign source. We rarely get a direct account from the people most concerned. This holds good of the normal condition of affairs also. At the moment of writing the greatest desideratum of honest publicists is correct information regarding the struggle in China: the actual state of affairs in Arabia: the political and religious activities of the Wahabis: the extent of the reaction against the modernising predilections of the Turks, the degree of unpopularity, if any, of the Shah of Persia: the causes of the extent of a spread of the revolt in Java: the progress made and maintained in Afghanistan. In scarcely any instance the fountain head of our news is above suspicion. Our information assumes the colour of the medium. It acquires palpable and inevitable bias.

IGNORANCE ABOUT PERSIA.

Not quite three years ago we did not know much of Persia. It was all what Reuter was pleased to tell us. This was supplemented as often as contradicted by the newspapers from Teheran. And the majority of the latter have scarcely attained to the level of informing periodicals from abroad. Hence, thousands of people interested in the country conceived it as a land of barbarians where peace and order, law and discipline were at a discount. Many a devotee of Saadi and Hafez would feign have made a pilgrimage to the shrines of the poet-philosophers. They were held back by the assumed terrors of travel in a railless region. Merchants who would have helped to develop the resources of the country considered their investment most perilous. Travellers who were keen on witnessing the natural beauties of Azarbaizan and the Caucasus thought better of their adventures.

In 1924 the Marker Party broke the spell. It made an extensive tour of Persia. The reports which we published were a contrast to the information and news which people were wont to be fed on. The perfect security of travel induced several groups of individuals to visit the country. And many have since traversed it for the purpose of reaching Europe. The new route, an all-land one, has supplanted the monotony of a sea-voyage. It has eliminated the terrors of sea-sickness.

TRANSPORT AND CIVILIZATION.

Rudyard Kipling was far from wrong when he equated transport with civilization. Facility of communication is the quintessence of modern civilization. People in the West and in India have erroneous or exaggerated notions of many Eastern countries. The reason is always the absence of transport and rapid communication. March towards progress is march towards greater security of life and property and application of modern scientific inventions. When a letter for instance to Teheran takes two months to exact a reply, we are not likely to be posted upto date. When wires cost nearly a rupee a word, news cannot always be telegraphed to India. Here Kabul with its reasonable rate of as. 3 has a pull on Teheran. Bokhara is much further from Bombay. But Bombay has many interests there. The distance which awaits annihilation by electricity lends itself easily to the torture of happenings. All Central Asia in fact suffers from this heavy handicap. The Middle East which is not without a direct bearing on us and the farther East which is now all alive, would be all the better understood should we communicate with greater celerity. As to Afghanistan it labours under a further and peculiar disadvantage. Some of its people are settled in India and some migrate here every year. Both the classes are not of the best among the Afghans. This was recently testified by H.E.M. Tarzi, the Foreign Minister, on his way

(Continued on page 10).

"CHRONICLE" PRIZE ESSAY

DISASTROUS ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF 18D. RATIO.

(BY PROF. P. M. LIMAYE.)

II

The first place among these must be given to the victimisation of all debtors, and those under any obligation to make fixed payments in terms of rupees over a number of years. The debtor class is by no means made up of idle spendthrifts undeserving of the sympathy of a government. Far from it. The government itself is the most heavily indebted body in the land. We can put down its indebtedness at about 900 crores of rupees, out of which roughly 500 crores is rupees debt. There is again the colossal mass of agricultural and industrial indebtedness, equivalent to about 1,000 crores of rupees. Now, a good deal of the debt much of necessity have been contracted at a time when the rupee stood at 16d., i.e. when a debt of Rs. 15 meant £1 in international money. With the rupee at 18d. the same debt of Rs. 15 is equal to £1 1/8. Thus a debtor who received the value of £1 has to repay a value of £1 1/8 i.e., of 1/8 of a pound or 12 1/2 p.c. over and above the value he received. The change in the rupee-ratio forces him to make a present of 1/2 to his creditor. His loss is not confined to this 12 1/2 p.c. however. There is the interest to be taken into account. If he annually paid Re. 1, in interest before, he nominally would continue to pay only one rupee; but in reality he is paying 2d. more. Thus the real burden of indebtedness and interest charges is insensibly increased all round. The layman does not understand how he loses and therefore the government and its apologists can harp on the blessings of the higher ratio without making any reference to this millstone tied around the necks of the poorest in the land. There is, also a secret feeling in the minds of some people that no sympathy need be wasted on the debtor, if other classes in the community stand to gain. This judgment is often the result of observation confined to a few cases of thriftless indebtedness. The debtor in popular estimate is the reckless spendthrift. There are, however, few popular estimates more at variance with the realities of life. In the first place, a good deal of the indebtedness of agriculturists is due to the risks and uncertainties of the occupation, and to poverty bordering on destitution. When the monsoon fails him, a farmer must incur a debt if he does not choose to starve. He is the helpless victim of a thousand and one circumstances beyond his control. To do anything to make his burden heavier is the height of impoliey—not to call it by a harsher name. The inevitable effect of the 18d. ratio is to aggravate the condition of a class deserving of the utmost solicitude on the part of government.

THE DANGER OF VARYING STANDARDS

When we turn to the "commerce and industry" of a country, indebtedness will be found to be a settled and normal feature of it. We cannot conceive of modern business unsupported by credit in one form or another. Every merchant and every industrialist stands in need of it; and there is developed an elaborate banking organisation in every economically advanced country to give him that facility. The necessities of a competitive economic organisation force him to cut his margin of profit as fine as possible, and how is he to carry on his business with a will, if the vagaries of the standard every now and again upset his calculations? An uncertain standard harms a merchant much less, however, than the industrialist with his long term indebtedness. Let us for illustration, think of a textile concern issuing debenture bonds of the value of 15 lacs of rupees at 6 p. c. for the purpose of financing an addition to its looms. It orders out and sets up weaving machinery of the value of £100,000 and arranges for meeting the interest charge of Rs. 90,000 a year, out of the production of these new looms. Let us assume that the rupee changes from 16d. to 18d. after a time. One of the first effects of the change would be a lowering of the rupee price of cloth on account of foreign competition. Even if the merchant succeeds in cutting down his other expenses proportionately, the interest charge on his debentures cannot be reduced; and the interest charge of Rs. 90,000 has now to be met out of the much lower prices obtained for his products, thus transforming a prosperous concern into a losing one. Here is a case of hardship inflicted upon industry through its long term commitments. No industrial concern is free from such commitments, and a government ought to resist to the utmost of its power a change that has the effect of adding one more, to the numerous risks and difficulties of a country's industry.

18D. RUPEE AND LAND-REVENUE.

We have seen how all debtors, including the agriculturists and men of industry suffer under an 18d. rupee. Now another way in which the agriculturist is put to loss must be dwelt upon.

Over the major portion of India, land-revenue demand is revised every twenty or thirty years. It is well-known that the prices of agricultural produce are taken into acount in arriving at the Government demand which once determined, remains fixed for a term of twenty or thirty years. Other things being equal, the prices of agricultural produce must rule lower with an 18d. rupee than those with the 16d. rupee.

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Firmly in the Saddle.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst the Radicals, the moderate Socialists and even the small group of Liberals who are on the whole very friendly to M. Poincare's Government against his economic policy. The success that he has had in checking the headlong downward course of the franc gave the Ministerialist combination in the French Parliament, determined to keep him in power, great hopes that unemployment would be reduced in the country, particularly as the French industrialists were looking forward with great confidence to the possibility of larger production and a greater turnover of business after the ratification of the Franco-German commercial treaty. These hopes remain to be fulfilled and a large number of French workers do not find the full eight hour day employment. But M. Poincare is now so firmly in the saddle that the Radicals can only protest in the Chamber that the economic reconstruction is proceedingly slowly.

A Future for India.

One would hardly imagine that the first President of that sedate body, the Indian Legislative Assembly, would take to flashy journalism. But Sir Frederick Whyte has done it in the "Observer" inspired perhaps by the infectious enthusiasm of Mr. Garvin for picturesque phraseology. He talks of the Indian constitution having beaten the Indian Revolution, an inexcusable and mendacious statement on the part of a man who had unrivalled opportunities during three eventful years of watching the course of political developments in India. As he ought to know, the Government of India Act of 1919 can by no stretch of imagination be glorified into an "Indian Constitution." He sees an India settling down to constructive work "undisturbed by senseless violence and unhampered by financial stringency." We hope he means by "senseless violence" the violence of a repressive policy which still claps into jail young men under the notorious Bengal Ordinance. As regards his dream of the future absence of financial stringency in India, we can see how easy it is for him to hold out such hopes when he talks of the "financial sagacity" of Sir Basil Blackett! It will be some time before India can expect to recover from the evil effects of that "sagacity."

An Untenable Position.

In his thoughtful address at the Sydenham College of Commerce Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, the celebrated cocoa manufacturer who is on a visit to this country, stressed an important point the value of which is far from being realised in India. "The position of a boss on the part of an owner," Mr. Rowntree said, "was no longer tenable." In every industry, in his opinion, the worker was increasingly expected to do his job as the co-operator of an employer rather than his servant. Of his five points of industrial peace on the proper solution of which the progress of industry in every country depends, by far the most important, apart, of course, from the minimum wage,—are co-operation between the owner and the worker, and the worker's share in the prosperity of an industry. The promotion of these two objects will require, however, a radical change of heart on the part of the employer.

Sound Advice.

To a representative of the "Chronicle," Mr. Rowntree gave an idea of what the employer can do to promote industrial peace. "The best way," he said, "was to take labour into your confidence." He gave as an illustration to support his point his own experience with the workers in his huge factories where by taking them into confidence he has successfully increased their efficiency and the profits of his business. His advice in regard to the development of Trade Unionism in India also deserves particular attention at the hands both of our employers and workers. The employers must regard the Trade Unions not as enemies but as friends. Mr. Rowntree asks them to rise to the occasion; if they do not "it behoves the workers to combine and fight for their cause." But let it be noted that their fight will be difficult unless they insist on getting educated and Mr. Rowntree did not fail to refer to this need for primary education.

Famine in Bijapur.

Is it not the immediate duty of the Government of Bombay to take the unfortunate population of the Bijapur district into confidence and assure them that they will be spared the additional misery at least of the Collector insisting upon the full realisation of the assessment dues from them? The record of a tour of investigation by "S.S.N." which we published yesterday leaves no room for doubt that in the Taluka of Bagalkot in particular the famine conditions are of the worst type imaginable. Several villages stand depopulated, milch cattle have died of starvation and the crops have been valued only at one anna in the rupee. It is cruel to ask the villagers to be content with "Tagai" loans, the routine Government practice in such cases, when what they urgently want is immediate financial assistance. We hope those in charge of our inelastic soul-less system of administration will realise this before it is too late.

The Dadabhai Statue.

The Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Committee has decided soon to celebrate the unveiling of the Dadabhai statue. On the 1st of February there will be, it may be anticipated, the usual people assembled on the site, not a happy choice, for the usual felicitations. But there will be few who will be bold enough to give expression to anything unpleasant to the august company. The Committee, as is now well-known, took many months before it could realise that it was unpatriotic to entrust the statue of the great patriot to a foreign sculptor. No one will be surprised if a similar episode is repeated. For the inscriptions at the base of the statue may be in English. It will be some months before the Committee will be persuaded to employ vernaculars for the inscription. Apart from these blunders of the Committee, both the statue by Mr. Talim in granite and the pedestal designed and erected by Messrs. Chambers and Co. promise to achieve a harmonious unity. Mr. Talim has, as a young sculptor, earned his tribute. The pedestal with Indian motifs suggests the charming workmanship for which one of the oldest firms of architects in Bombay are responsible.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON CHINA.

DESPATCH OF INDIAN TROOPS TO CHINA.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN ASSEMBLY.

VICEROY'S PLEA OF DEFENSIVE ACTION

In his first inaugural address to the third Assembly, on Monday, the Viceroy dealt with many outstanding problems both external and internal.

His Excellency referred to the provisional agreement of the Cape Town Conference, the abolition of slavery in Nepal, Kolat and on the Burmese frontier, the progress of Royal Indian Navy Scheme, official attitude on Bengal detenus, and Currency and Tariff legislation which is on the anvil.

Regarding the Statutory Commission, speaking from his own knowledge of the angle from which the judgment of Parliament was likely to be formed, the Viceroy declared that Parliament would not be coerced to grant a constitutional advance which could be secured only by convincing Parliament, as other Dominions had done, through their legislatures and showing a spirit of service in exercising responsibilities, however limited.

Both Indians and Britishers were agreed on the fundamental matter of the goal and detentions like those in Bengal for preventing terrorist outrages had no direct relation with the general question of constitutional advance.

Emphasising the grave situation in China, the Viceroy announced that, India being the nearest part from which troops could be immediately despatched to China where the British Government had decided to send reinforcements, the Indian Government had agreed to co-operate in this purely defensive action by contributing a contingent including Indian troops.

This announcement has caused a stir among the legislators, as the decision has been taken, without previous consultation with the Assembly. An adjournment Motion has been tabled and the Congress President is to move the same.

"COERCE PARLIAMENT OR CONVINCE IT'

(From Our Special Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

This morning the Assembly met at 11 to hear the Viceroy's address to the House. Most of the prominent members were present. Punctually at eleven, the Viceroy entered the House, and standing delivered his speech. Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar seated on one bench, and Pandit Motlaljee and Mr. Jinnah on the other front benches, very attentively listened to every word spoken by the Viceroy.

Earl Winterton was in the distinguished visitors' box. The Viceroy's speech, couched in very elegant and responsible words, simple and to the point, was delivered in sincere tones by a person, who, above everything, is a gentleman. Of course, all members who listened to his address could not see eye to eye with it. Some prominent members, indeed are not satisfied with the Viceregal message as pointing out to any definite consequential and new envisagement of Government attitude. Nevertheless, no member could for a moment deny that it was a Christian gentleman, true and straightforward and a frank friend who was speaking to them in a manner shorn of all the exterior trappings of pomp and authority. So, then, His Excellency's sincerity has once again been witnessed.

But what to expect of it? For one thing leaders like Mr. Jayakar are of opinion that it is unortunate that Indian troops must be sent out to China, because ultimately the purpose might be suppression of Chinese nationalism with Indian troops. However, passing on, the House, felt disappointed that the Vicercy did not refer to the recent adjournment motion with reference Mr. Mitra.

Then one could see that His Excellency has all the art required for gently passing over controversial topics, indeed in a very suave way.

His Excellency just lighted on the Currency issue and other matters of economic importance; but, in doing so, did not make anyone's position a trifle awkward. His Excellency played the part of a diplomat and well-intentioned friend when he referred to the question of further grant of reforms. His Excellency admitted that as an intellectual proposition he could certainly see the point of those who hold the opinion that the British Parliament is not to be the arbitrer of India's destiny or her political realisation. But, as practical politics, one has to concede that in such matters the British Parliament has a place and it is a factor to count with. These words, by the way they were uttered, had no hectoring of a Curzon or the Dalhousean ring of old. It may not be too much to say that in referring to this matter His Excellency would have had and probably did have, an appreciation of the Responsivists' outlook. But from this it does not follow that His Excellency has a carcastic contempt for the Swarajist mentality. His Excellency does not approve of the Swarajists' methods and hopes. Indeed His Excellency can and does understand their view point. That is why His Excellency did not by any means convey any harshness or bitterness against the Swarajists.

Therefore it is that possibly Swarajists might not be satisfied with His Excellency's speech, but no one need feel hurt or insulted. Lord Irwin, as a prominent member said, is too much of a gentleman for doing that. It is curious to note that most Mussalmans received His Excellency's speech enthusiastically. Hindu members felt, no doubt, chilled at the prospect presented by the Viceroy.

VICEROY'S SPEECH

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the opening of the Legislative Assembly to-day:—

Gentlemen:—It is my pleasant duty today to welcome you to the opening session of the Third Legislative Assembly and to wish you well in the labours you are about to undertake. Since I last had the honour of addressing you, the elections have wrought their chances; but although we miss the presence of some, whose faces and names were familiar in the last Assembly and in the wider political life of India, I am glad to see that many have been returned, whose experience in the previous Houses will be of great value in the important deliberations, which this Assembly will be called upon to undertake. To-day, you meet for the first time in your new and permanent home in Delhi. In this Chamber, the Assembly has been provided with a setting worthy of its dignity and importance and I can pay its designer no higher compliment than by expressing the wish, that the temper in which the public affairs of India will be here conducted may reflect the harmony of his conception.

INDIAN TROOPS TO CHINA.

As regards external affairs, there is only one matter to which it is necessary for me to refer. As Hon'ble members are aware, the situation in China has been the subject of grave anxiety. Attacks have recently been made on the lives and property, in the various treaty ports, of the mercantile communities which include many Indian as well as British subjects. Certain settlements have already been evacuated under pressure, and the property of the residents extensively plundered. Other and even more important areas are similarly threatened, and His Majesty's Government have reluctantly decided that it is their duty to send reinforcements to China to protect the lives of those, for whose safety they are responsible. Having regard to the fact that India is the nearest part of the Empire in which forces are available for immediate despatch, the Government of India have agreed to co-operate in this purely defensive action by contributing a contingent including Indian troops.

FRONTIER POLICY.

Public opinion throughout the world, has lately witnessed the enlightened action that has been taken to bring an end the conditions of slavery previously existing in Nepal. The Hon. Members will have welcomed the more recent examples of the same humane movement provided by the action of the Khan of Kalat within his territory, and by the measures taken only last month by the Government to stamp out slavery in some of the outlying territories situated close to the Burmese Frontier. A few months ago, I had the opportunity of visiting another of India's frontiers on the North-west, and of seeing for myself evidence of the improved conditions which there prevailed.

I trust that the policy which my Government has been pursuing for last four years in Waziristan will continue to prove of benefit both to the independent tribes and to the adjacent parts of British India.

A PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT.

When I addressed the Indian Legislature on August 17th last, I stated the Union Government had agreed to hold a Conference at Cape Town with the representatives of the Government of India in the hope of reaching a satisfactory settlement of the Indian problem in South Africa. The Delegation appointed by my Government, generally accepted by the Indian opinion as representative, sailed for South Africa on November 24th, and on arrival received a most cordial welcome from the Government and the people of the Union. The Conference was opened by the Prime Minis-

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MR DADUBHAI OR MR NARIMAN

LEADER OF COUNCIL NATIONALIST PARTY.

NO DECISION ARRIVED AT.

The long-awaited meeting of the Bombay Council Nationalist Party was held on Monday evening at Mr. Dadubhai Desai's residence at China Baug when about a dozen members, including five Swarajists, were present, Mr. K. F. Nariman, the provisional leader of the Bombay Council Swarajists, was conspicuous by his absence.

The meeting lasted for about three hours and was not open to press representatives. It is, however, said in reliable quarters that the meeting disposed of none of the items on the agenda and adjourned, without doing any substantial work, to February 7. It is said the whole of three hours was occupied in the discussion about the appointment of the leader of the party. There was a proposition for nominating Mr. Dadubhai as the leader and a majority of those present seemed to be in favour of it; but some of the Swarajists attending the meeting wanted the party to accept Mr. K. F. Nariman as their leader. An amendment to that effect is said to have been actually moved but it is said it was eventually withdrawn as some of the Swarajists even—let alone Independents—seemed to be against it. The whole question was after a long discussion shelved till February 7 when some of the members hope the atmosphere for unanimously electing a leader would be more favourable. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai had occupied the chair.

LIBERAL SPLIT SEQUEL

NEW BODY TO BE NAMED "LIBERAL COUNCIL."

VISCOUNT GREY AS PRESIDENT.

RUGBY, Jan. 23.

It is announced that a new association of the Liberals is now in process of formation. The first meeting of the new body is likely to be held shortly. Viscount Grey will be President and the Association, it is understood, will be known as the Liberal Council and will include a majority of the members of the Liberal Party who do not see eye to eye with Mr. Lloyd George. It is gathered that the members of this body will not dissociate themselves from the official Liberal Party, but will act irrespective of the policy of Mr. Lloyd George.—B. O. W.

GARIBALDI AND CATALAN PRISONERS LIBERATED,

DEPORTATION ORDERS SIGNED.

LONDON, January 24.

Paris.—According to newspapers, Garibaldi and Catalan, conspirators, have been liberated having been imprisoned since November 13th and having thus completed sentences imposed. The Minister for Interior has signed deportation orders in respect of all men sentenced.—Reuter.

NEITHER MEN NOR MONEY,

PROTEST AGAINST INDIAN INTERVENTION.

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay desires to express the sympathy of the Indian people with the great Chinese nation in the struggle which they are waging for their political and economic freedom. The meeting strongly protests against the proposal of the Government of India to send Indian troops for intervention in China and declares India's sense of humiliation at the use of her resources for the advancement of Capitalist Imperialism in the East.

This meeting calls upon all the elected members of the legislatures to signify their condemnation of the arbitrary use of Indian troops in a conflict for which India has not been responsible, and in which she has no concern.

This meeting further calls upon all citizens to discourage the policy of the Government by all legitimate forms of demonstration, propaganda and protest, and thus make it clear that the Indian people refuse their assent to the use of

A single Indian soldier,
A single Indian civilian,
A single rupee,
A single ship or a single port or railroad
In India for any military purpose whatsoever in China.

"That this resolution be forwarded to the Viceroy and Governor-General."

CHINA BENT ON COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

PEACEFUL NEGOTIATIONS PREFERRED TO WAR.

BRITISH MERCHANTS TO SUBMIT

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Hankow.—The Southern Government has issued a long declaration stating that until China's full independence is received there can be no real peace between Chinese nationalism and British nationalism. Considerations of right and justice due to foreign nationals will not be desregarded, but protection of foreign life and property in China can no longer rest with foreign bayonets and gun boats, the economic weapon being more powerful than any foreign engine of warfare. But the Nationalist Government expresses the opinion that the Liberation of China need not necessarily involve any armed conflict between Chinese nationalism and foreign powers. Therefore the Nationalist Government prefer to have all questions, outstanding between Nationalist China and foreign powers, settled by negotiation, and agreement, and it is ready to negotiate separately with any of the powers concerned for the settlement of a treaty and other cognate questions on basis of economic equality and mutual respect to each other's political and territorial sovereignty.—Reuter.

CHINA'S WILL PREVAILS.

BRITISH GOVT. AGREE LEVY OF TO SUR-TASCES

LONDON, January 24.

Shanghai.—The British Government having unconditionally agreed to levying of Washington surtaxes the British Legation is advising British merchants to pay 2 1/2 per cent. surtax now being levied here and five per cent. luxury surtax when it is imposed.—Reuter.

INDIAN CONTINGENT TO CHINA.

COL. SANGSTER TO COMMAND.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

Colonel Sangster, commanding the Jhansi Brigade, will command the Indian Contin-

(Continued on next page).

BREAK WITH THE PAST.

KHADDAR ONLY A DEFENSIVE WEAPON.

ORGANISE PEASANTS AND WORKERS.

Replying to the address of welcome at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Comrade "Sak" discussed the Indian situation from national and international standpoint and analyed the applicability of the Communist gospel to Indian conditions.

While paying his tribute to the great movement of Mahatma Gandhi, he regretted that at a most critical moment he had harked back to the past instead of facing and creating the future. Khaddar might be a good defensive movement for ameliorating the poverty of the people but to believe that it could be used as an aggressive weapon to oust the foreigners was all moonshine.

The Communist leader spoke on India's duty towards China, after which resolution of protest against the despatch of Indian contingent to China was unanimously passed.

BOMBAY CONDEMNS DESPATCH OF INDIAN TROOPS

The citizens of Bombay had once more mustered enormously strong at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Monday evening, to honour one of India's greatest sons, Comrade Shapurji Saklatwala, in their midst. Full two hours before the meeting started, the crowds of enthusiastic people were pouring into the spacious Hall, lest per chance they should lose the splendid opportunity of seeing the Comrade at his best.

The Communist M.P., when he made his appearance along with Mr. K. F. Nariman on the platform, was lustily applauded with deafening cheers, the echo of which was resounding in the Hall for over five minutes.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who opened the proceedings of the occasion, informed the audience that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu could not be present at the function owing to her illness. He, however, saw no necessity of a president whose usual function was to introduce the speaker to his hearers. Comrade "Sak" was not a person who required to be introduced to the citizens of Bombay nor to any citizens of the world. Mr. Nariman, however, occupied the presidential chair, as a matter of formality to facilitate the business of the evening. He then called upon Mr. Horniman to read the messages of sympathy sent to the Comrade by his English friends in England.

MR. GEORGE LANSBURY, the Socialist M.P. sent his greetings to all Comrades in India. He maintained in his message that socialism was the only hope for workers and Indians had, therefore, to work for classunity, first, second and all the time.

MR. GEORGE HICKS, the Chairman of the British Trade Unions Congress, signified in his message that the interests of Indian workers and British workers were interwoven.

Mr. Horniman also read a cable which Mr. Saklatwala had received from Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, sympathising with the object of the meeting. He had expressed sorrow because he could not interfere with the Egyptian Government in the matter of Mr. Saklatwala's passport.

THE PUBLIC ADDRESS.

Mr. B. F. Barucha was then asked to read the address which the citizens of Bombay presented to the Communist M.P. Mr. Barucha read the address, laying stress on significant passages. The following is the text of the address:

To Shapurji Saklatwala, M. P.

Dear Brother,—Bombay, the City of your birth, welcomes you with all heart. It has been Bombay's pride and privilege, that all the three Indians, elected to the British Parliament, have been her own sons: Dadabhai Nadroji, Mancherjee Bhownagree and Shapurji Saklatwala.

Brother, though you were born in wealthy surroundings, you have, been from your very youth a true friend of the poor, the suffering and the sorrowing. Whether in India, or in Europe, you have felt and fought for the suppressed often so singly, and always so nobly!

Brother, you are essentially a citizen of the world, castes and creeds, colour and sex, continents and countries, do not affect you at all. To you, humanity is one great family of the Divine Father; and you strive and struggle and suffer to bring mankind together, in loving links of Unity, Amity and Harmony.

To that noble goal, our great Gandhiji, Rabindranath Tagore, Jagadish Chandra Bose and T. L. Vaswani are all labouring with such love and light; and may you keep that torch ablaze abroad!

Brother, as a Friend of the poor; as a fearless fighter for the oppressed; as a lover of liberty and freedom for all; and as an untiring worker and fighter for fraternity, equality and peace in the world, dear brother, we greet you, we salute you, and we wish you a long and luminous life, dedicated to the service of our dear country and of the suffering humanity at large. Amen!

We remain, dear brother, your dear friends and admirers, countrymen and comrades, etc.

Amidst great applause, the president presented the address and the purse to Comrade Saklatwala who accepted them with the usual smile on his lips. He was then garlanded by Mr. Nariman with a garland of handspun yarn.

A GREAT PERFORMANCE.

Comrade Saklatwala's oration, last evening, was, indeed, an admirable performance. For complete two hours he was at the rostrum, preaching his doctrine in a vigorous and felicitous style. Throughout that long period, he was never seen to be at a loss for an apt word or a flash of wit or a telling idea. His speech had a hightening effect when he came down upon the Chinese situation with an eagle's sweep and condemned the policy of the British Government in seathing tones. When he finished he must have found, to his great satisfaction, that he had carried the entire audience with him.

TO DELIVER THE GOODS.

Speaking feelingly Mr. Saklatwala observed that the affection of his comrades, was dearer and more precious to him than all the addresses and money they could give him. He had got from them more than what he deserved and now it was his duty to deliver the goods as an honest contractor. His task was simplified that evening because the conveners of the meeting had chalked out a programme for him. He did not believe too much in a subject which after all was a chance for conveying the object of the heart. He exhorted his hearers to mind his object rather than the subject of his speech.

INDIA AND PARLIAMENT.

Speaking on the relations between India and the Parliament, Comrade Saklatwala said, "The Parliament of Great Britain has believed in slogans, like no taxation without representation, which they never mean to put into practice. They are sending their Governors and agents to countries like India to preach to the people there that their safety is in being taxed by Britain and their virtue lies in not raising any voice of protest. The Parliament of England is not a body of charity trustees. It is a shrewdly devised organisation composed of shrewdest British statesmen whose only concern is the glorification of England at the cost of the world. To oppress the suppressed is their policy and history. The Parliament will go on with its usual functions till the Bolsheviks alter its character. Parties in British Parliament have got only a local significance. They serve the purpose of whetting the political appetite of the people there. So far the outside world is concerned those parties have no differences between them. They are merely the instruments to keep up the show and carry on the game. It is not right for people outside England to be keenly interested in the British Parliament. The Parties in the country, moreover, are entirely different from the parties inside the House. As strangers we have to look to the programmes of the parties rather than to their composition. India cannot expect much from the Parliament unless Indians force the issue by dint of their own labour, sacrifice and spirit of disobedience."

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

"I have appealed from the House of Commons, from the press and the platform, and I make the same appeal now that to have India inside the Empire and to call the whole show the British Empire, is a political deceit. It misleads Indians and misleads the British citizens themselves. Perhaps this hypocrisy must have paid the Britishers in the past but that is no excuse for its continuance in the future. It is much the best for British Parliament now to be honest and straightforward and transform the Empire into an "Indo-British Empire." There is no question of loyalty or disloyalty to the Crown. Under the circumsatnces, as they are, India cannot remain loyal to the Crown without hurting her honour and self-respect. To attach India to the group of Colonies under conditions that cannot be tolerated even by the smallest nation in the world, is simply absurd. The more we develop, the more we shall diverge from the path hitherto followed by us and it will be our duty to cultivate a feeling of disobedience to the laws and rules inflicted upon us."

The Empire was sitting inside the chariot when our friend the Maharajah of Burdwan was asked to walk behind as a Chopdar.

UNION JACK.

Coming to the Union Jack, I shall repeat the same argument. It is not a question of my willingness or unwillingness, but it is the question of the nature that works within me and within every man

and woman in India. Emotion plays a great part in the politics of a nation. I, therefore, appeal to your emotion not to salute the Union Jack if that salutation is imposed upon you by any artificial law. Will an Englishman bow to Shiva's picture with as much emotion and reverence as he bows to the Union Jack? The emotion of those loyal Indians who bend their heads before the Union Jack, is a legal emotion, not a national one.

INNER VOICE OF DISOBEDIENCE.

"The world has had a shake. You believe in the shakes of volcanoes and earthquakes but the shakes of social upheaval are more violent still. It is not only in Russia or China but it is here, there and everywhere that the shake is felt. If we

(Continued on next page.)

A HEARTY FAREWELL

HOPE OF UNITY BETWEEN INDIA & S. AFRICA.

MESSAGES ON EVE OF DEPUFATION'S DEPARTURE

DELHI, Jan. 23.

The following farewell messages were exchanged between Sir Mahomed Habibullah and General Hertzog and Dr. Malan before the Indian Deputation left South Africa:—

From Sir Mahomed Habibullah to General Hertzog:—"Before leaving the Union Territory, my colleagues and I wish to thank your Government once more for the generos hospitality shown us and for the admirablt arrangements made by your officials for our comfort. We shall always prize the memory of our stay in South Africa, and trust that the friendships we have made may help to strengthen the bonds of amity between the two countries which the visit to India of Mr. Beyers and his colleagues did so much to create."

From General Hertzog to Sir Mahomed Habibullah:—"I thank you for your telegram and for the expressions of goodwill which are very heartily reciprocated. I learn with gratitude that the arrangements made in the Union for you and your colleagues have been so admirable. We wish you all a pleasant voyage and safe return to your homeland."

From Sir Mahomed Habibullah to Dr. Malan:—"My colleagues and I wish to send you a message of thanks and farewell before leaving the Union territory. The admirable arrangements made for our comfort by your staff and the railway authorities made our visit to South Africa most agreeable, and the pleasure of our stay in your midst was greatly enhanced by the friendliness and sincerity of the hospitality which we received at all hands. We trust that the spirit of cordiality manifested towards us may grow in strength, from day to day, and unite India and South Africa in a lasting friendship. We also take this opportunity to renew the expressions of our appreciation of the manner in which you guided our deliberations in the Conference."

From Dr. Malan to Sir Mahomed Habibullah:—"My colleagues at the Conference associate themselves with me in expressing our highest appreciation at your kind message. We owe much to the statesmanlike contribution to our deliberations on the part of yourself and your colleagues, and thank you for the spirit of goodwill and co-operation which has been a marked feature of the Conference, and has ensured its success. We feel sure that India and South Africa are entering upon a period of mutual trust and lasting friendship. Retaining memories of your sojourn among us, we bid you farewell and wish you a prosperous voyage."—A. P.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN AHMEDABAD VILLAGES.

DIST. LOCAL BOARD'S RESOLUTIONS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 22.

At a meeting of the District Local Board held this evening a resoltuion moved by Amratlal Seth, M.L.C., was unanimously passed drawing the attention of Government to the famine condition prevalent in some villages of the Bhal tract and requesting Government to open famine relief works there.

Another resolution requested Government duly to consider the reports received from other Talukas of this district of damage done to crops by frost, locusts, insects etc., and to do the needful in the matter.—A.P.

WEATHER REPORT.

SN OW FALL IN SHMIR.

SIMLA, Jan. 23.

The Western disturbance is fairly active. Its northern portion has caused local snowfall in Kashmir and duststorms in Northwest India, while the Southern portion has intensified the disturbed conditions over the Deccan and caused local rain in the East Central Provinces and on the South Coromandel Coast with a few falls on the North Madras coast.

Chief amounts—Sonamarg three-quarters of an inch, Seoni a half, Pendra a quarter, Cuddalore a half, and Madras and Cocanada a quarter each.

The temperature is markedly below the normal in the hills of North Baluchistan and the Frontier and remains high in the Deccan.

Forecast.—A decrease in South Madras and an extensio ninto the East Punjab.

A released Prisoners' Aid Society, with H.H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore as Patron, and the Dewan as VicePatron, was formed at Bangalore at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Civic and Social Progress Association at Daly Hall last night. Mr. Mirza Ismail presided. A provisional committee was appointed with Sir Puttana Chetty as Chairman to work out the details of the scheme.—A.P.

The annual convocation of the Rangoon University was held His Excellency the Governor, Chancellor, presiding. A feature of this year's convocation was the conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Laws honoriss causa on Hon. Sir Robert Giles, the Vice-Chancellor of the University and President of the Burma Legislative Council in appreciation of his valuable services in the cause of education in Burma.

BREAK WITH THE PAST

(Continued from previous page.)

Indians do not rise to the occasion and take the time by the forelock, we have got to wait till the shock comes of its own accord and forces us onwards.

PART FROM THE OLD.

"The innovation of the society will never take place until you are bold and active enough to part from the world. The people thought that China had no conception of nationalism but the Chinese have played wonders in these two years. They have broken the old China and have entered into a new phase of society.

GANDHI, THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

"We were watching for a man in India, who would take us away from the past and show us our future. In Mahatma Gandhi, we found the man. He is the embodiment of the will of India. (Applause). I ask you to see the part played by Comrade Gandhi in the history of the world. We got the man but we misinterpreted the spirit of the times. Instead of going to the future we reverted to the past and clouded the real issue."

Mr. Saklatvala here criticised Mahatma Gandhi's Khaddar movement and tried to show that it was working against the spirit of the times. He maintained that the world has come too far to dispense with machinery and fall back on primitive ways of life. "We can yet," continued the speaker, "under Mr. Gandhi's leadership, turn our faces to the future and evolve a newer and a better phase of life."

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN GOODS.

The Communist M.P. poured a lot of sarcasm on Gandhiji's boycott of foreign goods. According to him it was more miscalculated in its effects. The British exports to India were only four cents of their local exports and the boycott of British cloth was not going to have any material effect on the British trade in general.

"Study your weapon," he proceeded, "before you retalite. The boycott would have been succesful if the workers were, organised to take their proper place in the struggle. You started the other way round and hence the failure of the boycott movement. Mahatma Gandhi looks upon the situation from a moral consideration, but the economic world works just in the opyosite direction. The best way to bring our economic salvation is to organise the workers and then make it impossible for the merchants to deal in foreign goods. (Cheers). You must start the Trade Union movement in right earnest. Here, as in every other case, practice will make towards protection."

THE REAL COMMUNISM.

"Coming to my own doctrine of communism I must say that it is not nationalisation in the Parliamentary sense which men like Ramsay MacDonald understood it. Nationalisation is a bad form of finance and a stupid form of administration. That is not communism at all. The authority from the top, is suppressing men at the bottom. It is the main function of communism to stop this suppression.

MY MESSAGE TO INDIANS.

"I do not ask, you to start communism tomorrow though it is my heart's desire. You must organise the workers and rouse in them that political consciousness which is the very basis of communism. I wish it from the bottom of my Heart that India should start a "Central Labour College" to train our young men and women in all sorts of labour problems. There should be a "Labour Research Department" to discuss the more technical aspects of the problem." My other desire is that India should have a "Young Comrades' League" to combine the young men and women of the country together.

PAN-ISLAMIC MOVEMENT.

The speaker then made a special appeal to the Mahomedan brethren to start their pan-Islamic movement to push back the onward march of the Western Imperialism.

OUR DUTY TOWARDS CHINA.

In conclusion, Mr. Saklatwala made a vigorous speech, condemning the attitude of the British Government towards Chinese agitation. He asked his hearers to develop an international feculty to look to the affairs of he world. "Think for yourselves," he proceeded, "what view the Chinese will take if they see on their soil, Indian soldiers supporting the cause of British Imperialism. Not a single Indian soldier, not a single Indian rupee must go to China to deprive the Chinese of their liberty. Indians must not help the military operations of England against the Chinese patriots. Let the world at large realize that we value freedom more than anything else."

The President then asked Mr. Horniman to propose a resolution regarding Chinese situation. Proposed by Mr. Horniman and seconded by Mrs. Manibai Motiwala the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The meeting was then dissolved amidst sky-rending shouts of Bande-Mataram.

MR. SAKLATWALA AT DHOLKA.

FARMERS ADVISED TO ORGANISE.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 24.

Mr. Saklatwala visited Dholka yesterday and addressed a meeting of farmers. He advised them to organise themselves like the farmers of the West. The first article of their associations, he said, should be that land belonged to God and not to any individual. The people of England were amazed at the inactivity of the farmers in India. While the city folk were clamouring for their rights, the village folk who constituted the bulk of the population were silent.

Mr. Saklatwala then left for Ahmedabad and the farmers assembled, formed an Association. Mr. Vallabhai Patel advised them" to be brave and to fight for the freedom of their country so that they might not have to weep over petty grievances."

Mr. Saklatwala left on Sunday night for Bombay.—A .P.

"SAK" TO SEE MAHATMA.

EARLY IN FEBRUARY

AHMEDABAD, January 24.

Mr. Saklatwala will see Mr. Gandhi at Nagpur early in February, to hold a discussion with him.—A. P.

THE EXCHANGE RATE.

VIEWS OF PROVINCIAL GOVTS.

DIVIDED OPINION.

Opinions of Provincial Governments and the judges of the High Courts, law officers and selected banks and Chambers of Commerce of India have been submitted to the Government of India.

Some of the Provincial Governments—notably the Government of Bombay—for reasons which are not far to seek, have not wisely expressed any opinion, while a few have favoured the 18d. ratio without going into the questions in detail.

Among the Banks, many have expressed that they are in favour of the 18d. ratio, while the Agent of the Central Bank, Burmah, has the courage to speak in favour of the 16d. ratio.

Among those others who have the courage of conviction to favour thee 16d. ratio are the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and its President, Mr. B. F. Madon.

BOMBAY GOVT. REFUSES TO SPEAK OUT.

NEW DELHI, January 24.

In view of the approaching discussion on the question of the Exchange rate which will soon come up before the Legislative Assembly, it will be of interest to study the different views submitted to the Government of India, in the Legislative Department in this connection and circularised by them to the members of the Assembly. The procedure that has been followed is that the Currency Bill, as introduced in the first Assembly, was communicated by the Legislative Department to local Governments and administrations for publications in their Gazettes and for the canvassing of opinion in their province. The local Governments in their turn circularised the judges of the High Court, the Board of Revenue, Law Officers, selected banks and Chambers of Commerce, and a few chosen individuals. Many of the local Governments have elected to express no opinion, while others have expressed their assent to the provisions of the Bill without any elaborate argument.

Among the local administrations, the Chief Commissioner of North Western Frontier, Delhi, offers no opinion, while the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, sees no objection to the provisions of the Bill. The Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan thinks that the proposed legislation is on the whole sound. The Chief Commissioner, Ajmere, Merwara is in favour of the Bill.

VIEWS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Among the provincial Governments, the Bengal Government, says that they have received express agreement with the provisions of the Bill. The Bombay Government replies it does not wish to express any opinion, while the Madras Government declares to be in favour of the provisions of the Bill.

The Assam Government says: "We have no reason to dissent from the considered opinion of the Royal Commission with regard to the particular rate of Exchange, which the Bill proposes to stabilise. The Governor-in-Council is of opinion that any sudden departure from their present rate of Exchange is likely to react on the prices and wages in such a way as to bring about disturbances which he is anxious to avoid."

The Government of Bihar and Orissa consider "that the eighteen pence rupee is consistent with the existing state of affairs while the change to sixteen pence ratio would mean, at least, a further period of dislocation. On general grounds they see no reason to suppose the sixteen pence ratio would be more advantageous to the popuiation of the province than the eighteen pence rupee.

The Central Provinces Government follow the example of the Bengal Government and the Burma Government say: "The decision already reached by the Government of India and incorporated in the Bill are obviously based on the recommendations which transcend provincial interests, financial and other. The Governor-in-Council does not, therefore, propose to record any observations on the policy or the provisions of the Bill."

OPINIONS OF LAWYERS.

Madras, Behar, Burma and Bombay High Courts to which reference was made by the respective Governments, not one offers opinion. Justice Sir Jwala Prasad of Behar individually expresses himself in favour of the Bill. Mr. Justice Heald of Burma again individually offers three mere textial suggestions. The Advocate-General, Madras, does not go beyond offering a few textial alterations. The Board of Revenue, Madras and of Behar and Orissa alone seem to have expressed opinion. The Madras Revenue Board says: "The Board is not in a position to deal with the question of the rate, but arguments in favour of stabilising the rupee at eighteen pence appear to be sound." The Behar Board observes: "The opposition to the eighteen-pence ratio is organised by the Bombay cotton millowners, who consider they will benefit by the reduction to sixteen-pence. They seek to represent that their view is that of the whole of India. Opposition of the Swarajists need not be taken seriously. Since the Government of India have declared themselves in favour of the eighteen pence rate, it was to be expected that the Swaraj Party would oppose this rate since it gives them a convenient opportunity to attack the Government. Any other rate than eighteen-pence would do harm."

BANKS' OPINION.

Among the banks, the Indian Bank, Madras does not offer an opinion as it had not received copies of evidence before the Royal Commission. The Agent of the Central Bank, Burmah, is for sixteen pence ratio while those of the National Bank, Mercantile Bank and Lloyd's Bank, Thomas and Cook Sons (Bankers) Allahabad Bank, Chartered Bank, and Imperial Bank, Bangalore, are in favour of the eighteen-pence ratio.

Amongst the commercial associations, five are Indian, eleven European and one Burmese. Of the five Indian associations, the South India Chamber of Commerce expresses inability to offer opinion, one for eighteen pence and the remaining three for sixteen pence. Of the European associations, the Madras Chamber of Commerce has no criticism to offer. All others support the eighteen pence. The Burmese Chamber of Commerce is against the eighteen-pence rupee, so also the Bar Association of Abbotabad on the North-West Frontier.

Amongst the three Professors of Economics who have forwarded their views, the Madras University Professor thinks eighteen pence is an improvement upon two-shillings. The Trivandrum Professor thinks that a move back is neither easy nor more secure. After a lengthy discussion the Bengal Professor, Dr. Pramkanath Bannerji says: "When one carefully considers pros and cons, he will arrive at the conclusion that the sixteen-pence ratio is more easily maintainable than the higher ratio, and it is likely to prove more beneficial to the people as a whole."

IN FAVOUR OF 16D. RATIO.

Mr. T. T. William, Principal of the Rajshatri College, and another Indian among non-officials support the Bill, while three remaining non-official Indians, whose opinions have been quoted, strongly favour the six-pence rupee. Three Government officers, whose views are incorporated, express themselves in favour of the Bill. The Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and its president, Mr. B. F. Maden, have discussed the Bill and the Commission Report at length and criticised the eighteen-pence ratio.—Free Press.

SIR S. BRANCKER ON NEW DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation in Britain, arrived here by aeroplane from Jodhpur at 3-40 this afternoon.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Wilson attended the Girls' Friendly Society Ball at the Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill on Monday the 24th January.

It is understood that the Commissioner in Sind has refused to sanction the Port Trust five hundred pounds advertisement in the London "Daily Telegraph."

The Sessions Judge, Sukkur, has sentenced a Muslim to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for abducting a young Sikarpuri Hindu boy.—Free Press.

A Muslim has been arrested and convicted for personating a Hindu at the Magh Mela Allahabad. A police constable on duty at the Ganges discovered the Muslim reciting some mantra to a Hindu small boy and charging a fee of one rupee and four annas. After some argument the boy paid him only an anna. The constable, who got suspicious, arrested the Muslim and later it was discovered that he was Muslim and not a Hindu priest as he had tried to show.—Free Press.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

PROF. J. BANNERJEE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Professor Jitendra Lal Banerjee was unanimously elected President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting of the Executive Committee held this afternoon. The attendance was not large, only 26 out of the total strength of 60 members being present. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta was not present.

It will be recalled that, when the term of Mr. Sen Gupta as President expired, he expressed his inability to hold office for a further term. Mrs. C. R. Das was thereupon elected as President, but she decliped to accept the Presidentship.

In the place of Dr. B. C. Roy who resigned the office of Treasurer, Mr. A. N. Mullick was elected.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—Doctor Inge, Dean of Saint Paul's Cathedral, has made a novel proposal that a medical man shall speak from the pulpit of the Cathedral. He considers that doctors are bound too much by public etiquette and should enlighten the public more.—B. O. W.

CHINA BENT ON COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

(Coinued from previous page).

gent proceeding to China. A section of the field post office has been warned to proceed to China.—A. P.

DESPATCH OF INDIAN TROOP

WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The War Office has officially announced that Government of India are arranging to despatch to Shanghai, on 2nd February, British and Indian battalions with auxiliary troops.—Reuter.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR CHINA.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE URGES NOT TO SEND.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

The Congress Working Committee, this evening, had a short discussion about the recent developments in China and the following resolution was passed "The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress assures its Chinese brethren of its fullest sympathy in their struggle for freedom and calls upon the Government in India not to allow Indian troops or resources to be used against China."—A. P.

"REPUBLICA" NOT TO SAIL NOW.

LONDON, January 24.

Hong-Kong.—A telegram from Macao says that the departure of the Portuguese cruiser "Republica" for Shanghai has been postponed.—Reuter.

FOR DEFENCE OF SHANGHAI

COMMENCEMENT OF BRITISH QUOTA

LONDON, January 24.

Hong-Kong.—The departure of Punjabis for Shanghai is stated here to represent the commencement of British quota in accordance with agreement with America, France and Japan for the defence of Shanghai.—Reuter.

JAPAN NOT TO SEND LAND FORCES

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Tokio.—While it is learned that the Japanese Government at present do not intend to send any land forces to China, and they are of opinion that naval landing parties are sufficient to cope with eventualities, the New Office announces that four more destroyers have left for Shanghai.—Reuter.

FIRST DEVONS TO GO TO CHINA.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The First Devons is one of the four battalions ordered to China.—Reuter.

STAND-BY ORDERS TO REGIMENTS AT MALTA

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Malta.—The first Bedfords and Hertfords and the First Border Regiments have been ordered to stand by for embarcation at short notice to China Officers of these regiments who are at present abroad have been ordered to rejoin the battalion.

TROOPS FOR SHANGHAI

Hong Kong.—Three companies of the Punjabi regiment will embark the steamer "Glenogle" for Shanghai on Monday.—Reuter.

CHINESE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

HANKOW'S "TEST CASE"

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Up to a late hour, to-night, official telegrams from China did not show any definite change in the situation. Many messages have been received from Mr. Lampson at Peking, dealing with and explaining, the course of negotiations that are being conducted by Mr. O'Malley, but they do not indicate that any definite stage has yet been reached, but conversations are proceeding normally. Meanwhile, with the re-opening of business there to-morrow, Hankow is regarded still as the "test case" as to how far the Cantonese leader is in a position to carry out his promises.—Reuter.

CHEN-O' MALLEY NEGOTIATIONS.

DISQUIETING INCIDENTS AT HANKOW

RUGBY, Jan. 23.

According to the latest official information from Hankow, negotiations continue between Mr. O'Malley, the British representative and Mr. Chen, the Cantonese leader.

Two disquieting incidents have occurred there. Yesterday, the Inspector-General of Customs was discussing the sur-tax question with Mr. Soong, Cantonese Minister of Finance, when a violent mob of railway employees attempted to break into the Ministry of Finance where the interview was taking place. The doors of the Ministry were locked before more than a few of the mob had entered, but Mr. Soong's bodyguard were overcome, and several of them were beaten. The mob was eventually dispersed by troops.

On Friday, the British Commissioner of Post Office and a British assistant were confined in their office in the British Concession for five hours by the Postal Union pickets who demanded the immediate payment of wages for February. Their demand had to be granted to secure the release of British officials.

Meanwhile, in pursuance of its policy of taking precautionary measures to defend British lives and interests in China, the War Office announces that four battalions of troops have been put under orders to proceed from England to China. They are:—

2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, 1st Punjab Regiment, 3/14th Punjab Regiment, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, 12th British Pack Battery, some medium artillery, a company of Sappers and Miners and the necessary auxiliary units. Preparations for the mobilization and despatch of this force have been in hand for some days and orders have been received for its departure.

The Associated Press understands, in this connection that the entire contingent belongs to the Jhansi brigade except the Durhams who are stationed at Sialkot.—A. P.

ELECTORATE "MOVING TOWARDS CO-OPERATION."

"TIMES" ON INDIAN SITUATION.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

"Times" in an editorial on the political situation in India concludes by saying that the Indian electorate is now moving sufficiently rapidly towards co-operation with Government to justify hope, that even official Swarajist Party may soon abandon its negative, often merely destructive policy, which it has followed for years to its temporary profit and its ultimate detriment.—Reuter.

HOME TEAM ALL OUT FOR 256.

MERCER CLAIMS 3 WKTS. FOR 45.

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

The match between the M. C. C. and the European and Indian eleven was continued to-day when the latter played out their first innings after occupying the wickets for four hours and twenty minutes. Mercer gave the match a sensational start by capturing two wickets in his first over. But Naidu and after him Johnstone and Nailer played excellent cricket and when their last wicket fell the total was two hundred and fifty-six or hundred and five runs less than the first innings total of the M. C. C.

M. C. C. OPEN 2ND VENTURE.

The latter then went in with Brown and Sandham and at the close of the play had further increased their lead with 66 runs with all their wickets in tact. The match will be concluded to-morrow and then the team will catch the Ceylon boat mail the same evening.—A. P.

DELHI TEAM TO MEET M. C. C.

SIMLA, Jan. 24.

A team for Delhi District to play the M. C. C. in Femruary has been provisionally selected. The matches will be played on Roshanara Club Ground and the following eight have been definitely asked to play for Delhi on the 20th February (1) Capt. S. D. Lunnon, (2) Mr. H. S. Malik, (3) Mr. Onkar Nath, (4) Mr. Amdul Aziz, (5) Mr. F. C. Morgan, (6) Mr. A. S. De Mello, (7) Capt. Lewis Barclay and (8) Mr. Teddan.

Capt. Lunnon will captain the team and select the balance of the team in the next few days.—A. P.

ANTI-BRITISH PARADEAT HANKOW

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Hankow.—A huge anti-British parade was held on 16th January at Sipgtan in the province of Hunam, and a mob set fire to the Asiatic Petroleum Company's installation, where 2,000 cans of oil were stored. It is believed that the company's buildings were destroyed as a result of the fire. There is also a good deal of anti-Christian agitation in the same part of the province. Many chapels have been commandeered, and stripped of pictures, furniture, and quantities of tracts and bibles were torn up.—Reuter.

AMERICANS EVACUATE FUKIEN PROVINCE.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Peking.—American missionaries are hastening to the coast from the interior of Fukien. It is expected that the province will be evacuated with in a fortnight.—Reuter.

ADVICE TO EVACUATE FOOCHOW

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Foochow.—American women and children in the Foochow Consular District have been advised to evacuate the city, but only a few British women and children have departed.—Reuter.

JHANSI BRIGADE ORDERED FOR CHINA.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

It is officially announced that the contingent of troops proceeding from India to the Far East as part of the reinforcements which His Majesty's Government have decided to send to protect the lives and property of the British subjects in China is composed as follows:—

DESPATCH OF INDIAN TROOPS TO CHINA.

(Continued from page 7.)

ter of the Union on December 17th, and closed on January 13th. As the Hon. members have seen from the telegrams that have appeared in the press, a provisional agreement has been arrived at between the Delegations of the Indian and Union Governments, which will require ratification by the respective Governments. The Hon. Members will share the satisfaction of my Government that Sir Mahomed Habibullah and his colleagues again happily assisted by the devoted and uselfish labours of Mr. Andrews, should have succeeded in reaching an undertaking which, as we may hope, will lead to a settlement of this long standing problem. Those who recall the difficulty that this question presented a few months ago, will feel that the new aspect which it has assumed, reflects high credit on those who have represented the two countries in these discussions. Our Delegation have already left South Africa and are due to arrive in Delhi on February 6th. Pending their return, and the receipt of their report, I am not in a position to make any announcement regarding the provisional settlement that has been reached. It is intended to publish the results of the work of the Conference, simultaneously in both countries, and in regard to the date of such publication, we are bound to consult the wishes of the Union Government. My Government will not fail to give the Chambers of the Indian Legislature an opportunity of discussing the matter at the earliest possible opportunity.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

I now turn to the announcement made by my predecessor on February 9th, 1926 in the Council of State, conveying the decision of His Majesty's Government to reconstitute the Royal Indian Marine as a combatant force, thus enabling India to enter upon the first stage of her naval development, and ultimately to undertake her own naval defence. Lord Reading pointed out that much constructive work had to be done before the Royal Indian Navy could be inaugurated. I am glad to be able to say, that considerable progress can already be recorded. The Bombay dockyard has been busily engaged on the equipment of the the Depot Ship, and only one sloop remains to be acquired in order to complete the initial strength in ships. The details of recruitment, organisation and finance have been worked out, and the most important of the proposals of my Government under these heads are already in the hands of the Secretary of State. The necessary legislation in Parliament will be carried through, I hope, early this year. My Government will then be in a position to introduce legislation to provide for the discipline of the new force, and when the legislation is passed, the Royal Indian Navy will come into existence.

AVIATION ANNIHILATES DISTANCE.

A recent event of outstanding interest has been the arrival in India of the Secretary of State for Air, in the first of the great airliners sent out to this country by the Imperial Airways Company. In so far as India is concerned, this development of aviation marks the introduction into the country of a new form of civil transport. India is a country of vast distances, but aviation annihilates distance as it has hitherto been reckoned. The increased speed of air transport coupled with the facilities which it offers for surmounting geographical obstacles will be a potent factor in shortening the communication of India with other countries, and also in linking up her own widespread provinces, thus drawing them more closely together as members of a single nation.

FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

As the House knows there are several financial and commercial matters with which we are at present concerned. After a series of balanced budgets, the Government of India may justly claim that her credit has been firmly established both within and outside India. While securing this result for which India owes a real debt of gratitude to the Hon. Finance Member, Sir Basil Blackett, the Government have been able to abolish the Cotton Excise Duty to reduce the salt tax and to extinguish a considerable proportion of the provincial contributions. During the present session, in addition to the annual Finance Bill, legislative measures will be laid before you to give effect to the principal recommendations of the Currency Commission. A Bill also will be placed before you, based on the recommendations of the Tariff Board, as regards protection to the steel industry. The declared object of our protective policy is that, ultimately, the protected industries should be able to stand alone, and face the world competition unaided, and it is by this criterion that the success or failure of the policy will be judged. The remarkable progress made at Jamshedpur since 1924, affords reasonable grounds for the hope, that before many years have passed, steel will be made as cheap in India as in any country in the world, and that the need for protection will disappear. But it is necessary, if capital is to be attracted to the industry, that manufacturers should be assured for a reasonably long period, of the continuance of he basic duties, applicable to imports from all countries. The Board, however, are, I think, right in forecasting that, after seven years, the time will have come to review the position afresh, and ascertain in the light of the circumstances then existing, whether the industry deserves protection, for that question has been decided but whether it still needs it. The Tariff Board which was specially constituted to consider the claim to protection of the cotton industry is, I understand, about to submit its report and my Government will seek to arrive at a prompt decision on the issues involved.

STATUTORY ENQUIRY.

I turn to topics of a more general character which must necessarily occupy a prominent place in all our thoughts. This Assembly is of particular importance inasmuch as, within its life-time, must be undertaken the statutory enquiry prescribed by the Government of India Act. This fact is my excuse, if such be needed, for speaking frankly on some aspects of the general situation; but before doing so, I desire to make my own position and that of any Governor-General plain. As long as the final control of the Indian Policy is constitutionally vested in the Secretary of State on behalf of Parliament, it is the duty of the Governor-General while he holds his office, to guide his conduct in conformity with the General policy approved by the Imperial Government. Just as in Parliament, however, Indian affairs, are with foreign policy, rightly held to be outside ordinary party controversies, so a Governor-General, as such, has no concern with British party politics. It is his duty with his Government to seek faithfully to represent to the Imperial Government what he conceives to be India's interests, and he must count on the help of the legislature to enable him to do this fairly. On the other hand, it is possible that he may be able to help India by telling those who represent her in her Councils, from his own knowledge, of the manner in which and the angle from which the judgment of Parliament is likely to be formed. I do not ignore the fact that there is a section of opinion in India which rejects the right of Parliament to be the arbiter of the fashion or the time of India's political development. I can understand that opinion. I can acknowledge the sincerity of some of those who hold it. But I can devise no means of reconciling such a position with the undoubted facts of the situation.

But there is another section of opinion, which, while hesitating to prefer so fundamental an objection to any right of Parliament to be the judge of these matters, would yet say in effect that it was indefensible for the Parliament to exercise its judgment in any sense but that of granting to India forthwith a wide, if not a complete extension of responsible power. The distinction between these two lines of criticism is narrow; for the Parliament would be no real judge,, it its title were held to depend for sanction upon the judgment that it delivers, and it is scarcely possible to impugn its right to deliver a free verdict without challenging its title to sit in judgment on the case. I have not infrequently been told that the problem in psychological and that many, if not most, of our present difficulties in regard to the pace and manner of advance would disappear, if it was once possible to convince India that the British people were sincere in their professed intention of giving India responsible Government

It is difficult to know in what way one can hope to carry conviction to quarters which remain unconvinced. I have already stated my belief that, whether what the British people has sought and is seeking to do in India will be approved or condemned by history, their own inherited qualities left them no alternative but to open to India the path in which they had themselves bee npioneers, and along which they have led and are leading the peoples wherever the British flag is flown. Moreover in the success of the attempt to a friendly India towards self-government, the self-interest and he credit of Great Britain are alike engaged and forbid her to contemplate with equanimity the failure to achieve a purpose which has been so publicly proclaimed. Every British party, in a succession of Parliaments elected on the widest franchise, and therefore representing in the widest possible manner the British people, has pledged itself to the terms of the 1917 declaration. They have implemented those items by legislation, and thus have given practical proof of sincerity by introducing wide and far reaching changes into the structure of the Indian Government. From these undertakings, no British party can or will withdraw, and although the British race may lack many excellent qualities, they can afford to remain unmoved by charges of bad faith which their whole history denies

ORDINANCE AND ADVANCE

But it is said, that the alleged sincerity of Parliament receives practical contradiction on the one hand by arbitrary executive acts such as the detention of certain men without trial in Bengal and on the other by the reluctance of Parliament to give a firm time-table for the completion of its loudly professed purpose of making India herself responsible within the Empire for her own government.

The first question concerns the exercise of that executive responsibility which must rest upon any administration, however constituted and though I am well aware of its political reactions, it is a question which must be dealt wih on its merits and has no direct relation with the general question of constitutional advance. For, constitutional forms, may vary widely, but the maintenance of law and order is the inalienable duty of all those on whom fall the task of Government and indeed he action of which complaint is made is solely due to the fact that Government has had good reason to believe that hose now detained had rejected the way of constitutional agitation for that of violen tconspiracy and that to put a term to their dangerous activities was essential. I share with all honourable members the desire to see an end to the necessity for the continuance of these measures, but the guiding principle in this matter must and can only be the interests of the public safety. Nor is the matter one which rests wholly or mainly in the hands of the Government. Before release can be sanctioned Government must be satisfied that the conspiracy has been so far suppressed that those set at liberty, even if they so desired would be unables to revive it in a dangerous form, or if the organisation for conspiring still exists that those released would no longer wish to employ their freedom to resume their dangerous activities. Government have always made it clear, and I repeat today, that their sole object in keeping any men under restraint is to prevnt terrorist outrages, and that they are prepared to release them the moment they are satisfied that their release would not defeat this object

"COERCE PARLIAMENT OR CONVINCE IT"

The other mai ground for challenging the sincerity of Parliament is based, as I have said, upon the general method of approach that Parliament had adopted towards the problem of Indian constitutional development, and as regards this, I wish to speak more fully. Those who are anxious to see constitutional advance must either coerce Parliament or convince it. I cannot emphasise too strongly that in this matter they are not likely o succeed in coercing Parliament and that Parliament will resent the attempt to do so, under whatever shape the attempt is made. Moreover it must inevitably be gravely disquieted by the language which appears to be inspired by hostility not only to the legitimate British interests, but also to the British connexion. Nor in this feeling on the part of Parliament the mere selfish desire to retain power that it is sometimes represented. Parliament believes, and in my judgment rightly that as it has been placed by history in a position to guide and assist India, it would be definitely defaulting on these obligations if it surrendered its charge, before i was satisfied taht it could be safely entrusted to other hands. Parliament therefore, will be rather inclined to eximine the practical success or otherwise that has attended the attempt it has made to solve the problem. It will be quite ready to believe that there are features in the present arrangements which can be improved. And it will be ready to improve them. What it will not understand is the line of argument which says, that because the present foundations for future responsible government are alleged to be at fault, this is necessarily to be remedied by immediately asking those foundations to bear the entire weight of the whole edifice we desire to build. When Parliament invites India to co-operate in the working of the Reformed Constitution, it does not inrite any Indian Party, as it was authoritatively stated the other day, to lay aside for the time being its demand for Swaraj. It does not desire that any party or individual should forego the freest and fullest right of criticism and constitutional opposition to any action that Government may take; but it does invite Indian political parties to show, whether or not the ultimate structure which Parliament is seeking to erect is one suitable to Indian conditions and Indian needs. If it sees any large section of Indian opinion, however vocal in its desire to further the cause of self-government steadily adhering to the determination to do nothing but obstruct the machinery with which India has been entrusted, Parliament is more likely to see in this, evidence that the application of Western constitutional practice to India may be mistaken, than proof of wisdom of immediate surrender to India of all its own responsibilities. It is therefore a matter of satisfaction that a considerable part of the political thought of India has not allowed itself to be dissuaded by criticism or opposition from endeavouring to work the New Constitution with constructive purpose. Those who so guide their action are in my judgment proving themselves the true friends of Indian constitutional development. Parliament is likely to judge these matters as a plain question of practical efficiency. It will be less interested in the exact legal and constitutional rights granted by the Reforms to the Indian Legislatures than in the extent to which these Legislatures have realised their responsibilities and duties. It will be quite willing to recognise and make allowance for the limitations placed upon Legislatures by the existing constitution; but it will be genuinely puzzled and disappointed, if it finds that a good part of ten years has been wasted in a refusal to play the game, because some of the players did not like the rules. Propaganda in favour of altering the rules in the early stages of the game will have little effect on the mind of the Parliament; but on the other hand, it will certainly be affected, if it finds the Indian legislatures exercising their responsibilities albeit limited, in a spirit of service to India and tacitly assuming always that their real responsibility is greater than that which is expressed in any statute, for Parliament has spent hundreds of years in perfecting its own constitution and knows very well that it has only grown into what it is to-day, by the steady use and extension of the power at first limited but by custom and precedent constantly expanding which it contained. There was a time in Canada when the religious differences between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics were supposed to constitute an absolute bar to full self-government, but after a few years owing to the good sense of the Canadian Legislature, the very real powers of the British Parliament to interrene were silently allowed first to fall into disquietude and then to disappear. Parliament knows too that it is by this means that every one of the Dominions has obtained fully Responsible Self-Government finally leading, as we have seen at the latest Imperial Conference, to a wide revision of the constitutional relations between the several Governments of the Empire.

SEARCH FOR POINTS OF AGREEMENT.

What then is the position? If we concede, as I ask we may, to the British and Indian peoples' sincerity of purpose, we are in agreement on the fundamental matter of the end we desire to reach. There may be and is disagreement over the ways and means of reaching it, but it is surely a strange distortion of perspective, if we allow our conduct to be unduly influenced by the differences on issues which are after all only incidental to the main issue on which we are agreed. Here as in other human affairs evolutionary progress can be realised in two different ways between which we have constantly to make our choice. Either we can search out points of agreement in the final purposes which inspire thought and action or rejecting these peaceful counsels we can follow the way of conflict where agreement is forgotten, where disagreements are exaggerated, and where the fair flowers of mutual understanding and trust are overgrown by the tangled weeds of suspicion and resentment. In many directions and throughout many centuries the world has made trial of the last, and in sore disappointment at the results is coming painfully to learn that the way of friendship may be at once the more noble and the more powerful instrument of progress.

FACE THE FACTS.

I have thought it right to say so much because, I am deeply impressed with the gravity of the situation, and with the necessity that lies upon all of us of facing facts. I am conscious that much that I have said may evoke criticism and excite opposition; but I hope that I may have succeeded in saying it in words that will not wound the legitimate susceptibilities of any. If in this respect I have anywhere gone astray and employed language which has falsified my hopes, I would here express my genuine regret. But believing as I do, that what I have said is true, I should think myself to have been lacking in my duty, if I had been deterred from telling this Assembly frankly, what I conceive to be the truth, from fear that it might sound unpleasantly upon their ears. It were better to be blamed for saying unpleasant things if they are true in time, than to be condemned for saying them too late. I think it is essential that India should clearly appreciate some of the factors which will be powerful to influence the mind of Parliament. I have sought so far as my own experience and knowledge of these matters is of any worth to place India in possession of them, and I earnestly hope that in the time which will elapse before the Statutory inquiry, events may follow such a course as may convince both India and Great Britain that it is possible for them harmoniously to work together for the consummation of their common hopes.—A.P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

According to "The Hindustan Times" the Congress party in the Assembly has submitted a motion for the adjournment of the Assembly over the despatch of Indian troops to China and that the motion is to be made at to-morrow's meeting of the Assembly. It is understood that if such a motion is made it will have the support of Mr. Lala Lajpatrai, Leader of the Nationalist Party.

Expressing his views on the subject, Lajpat Rai is emphatically of opinion that the Government of India should have consulted the Indian Legislature before consenting to despatch troops.—Free Press.

OBJECT OF ADJOURNMENT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

The adjournment motion of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar at to-morrow's meeting of the Assembly is to discuss "The action of the Government of India in agreeing to contribute a contingent including Indian troops to take part in military operations in China."—A.P.

PERPETUATING SLAVERY ABROAD.

INDIA USED AS A TOOL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

"India is being made an instrument for perpetuating the slavery or keeping in bondage other Asiatic countries and thereby getting a bad name for the whole of the orient. "In these words Lala Lajpatrai criticised the decision of the Government of India as announced by the Governor-General to-day, in his speech —to use the Indian troops for purposes of restoration of peaceful conditions in China. Lalaji said that this decision will be very much resented by the whole of India. On the constitutional question, Lalaji said that the Governor General has said nothing which we did not before. We have already heard these views so often, but they did in no waf satisff us. On the question of Bengal Detenus, his Excellency's speech is very disappointing as we had expected better decision. We had hoped he would set a new tone to the administration by releasing Bengal detenus and thus place us in a position to induce our countrymen to work the Reforms for what they are worth."—Free Press.

"LABOURED ATTEMPT TO RALLY MODERATES."

LEGISLATORS ON VICEROY'S SPEECH

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

Party leaders in the Assembly gave their first impressions of the Viceroy's speech to the Associated Press representative on the question of sending Indian troops to China. There seemed to be a strong feeling that the Indian legislature was not previously consulted.

Mr. Jinnah did not want to express any opinion and preferred to give it out later.

Pandit Motilal Nehru while reserving his opinion on the Chinese affair remarked on Lord Irwin's speech as a whole thus: "It is the same old story, delivery by a thorough gentleman in a gentlemanly way."

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Congress President, said:—"The Governor-General's speech is much worse than I expected. It shows that Lord Irwin has had sufficient time to acclimatize himself to the Indian climate under bureaucratic environment. It was really an attempt—a labour attempt —to rally Moderates and to make a direct frontal attack on the Congress.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR CHINA.

As regards China I certainly do not agree that the Government is justified in sending Indian troops for taking part in connection with the Chinese disturbances. The Indian tax-payer has got as usual to bear the burden of the Empire without having the slightest power to influence that Empire to hold aloof from its Imperialistic ambitions. The Congress Working Committee yesterday expressed its cordial sympathy with the Chinese aspirations. We cannot be parties to this action of Government to any extent and in any manner. The pity of it is that the non-official elected strength in the Assembly is not united and is dividing itself into groups and sections and the Viceroy has improved the occasion and administered a homily.

VICEROY'S CURT & COLD REPLY.

I have full faith in our own way of doing business; for after all Indian efficiency means that we should be true to our lines of work and our methods of organisation and expression. The attempt on the part of the Governor-General to shepherd us is really an attempt to grasp the leadership of the Indian opinion. The Viceroy has made a curt and cold reply to the attempts of the Assembly for the release of Mr. S.C. Mitter and other political detenues I can only sum up the purport of the Viceroy's exhortation in one sentence "Follow me and trust me and I will lead you to self-government."

GOVT. DECISION "MONSTROUS."

Mr. M. R Jayakar said: "The important feature of the speech is the decision of the Government of India to employ Indian troops in the Chinese affair. It is regrettable that this decision should have been arrived at without giving the legislature any opportunity of expressing its opinions as representatives of the people. It is monstrous that an Asiatic people should be employed in a matter which is likely to take the form of suppression of Chinese liberty, if not at present at least in the near future. The Assembly is entitled to demand that in matters of this kind it should be consulted.

NOT A HOPEFUL SPEECH.

As regards the other parts of the speech the Viceroy's observations were not hopeful, though they were delivered in words which are somewhat different from what we were accustomed to during the last three years."—A.P.

ARGUING IN A VICIOUS CIRCLE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

After the Viceroy's speech, members gathered to exchange views. There was no keen disappointment felt as there had been no expectations whatsoever that the Viceregal pronouncement would mark any radical change in the Government's policy, as it has crystalised in the last two years. There is no doubt that the occasion will be taken to express disapproval of the action of the Government in despatching Indian troops to China, and also to state unequivocally what the House considered to be the minimum demand that must be conceded, before it is convinced of the sincerity of expressions to advance India towards Swaraj.

The Viceroy's pronouncement on the detenues did not come as a surprise after the Government's attitude over the grant of permission to Mr. S. C. Mitra to attend the Assembly. Mr. Nirmal Chander Chander, member from Bengal, expressed general opinion of un-official members of the House when he told a press representative that the Viceroy argued in a vicious circle. What caused unrest was the perseverance in the detention of political workers without trial, in flagrant violation of the elementary principles of justice. Therefore, to argue that the release of detenus could only follow the cessation of unrest was to beg the entire question. Unrest will cease only when justice is done, and when justice is refused to be done until unrest ceases, the only result can be a vicious circle of effect following cause and cause following effect. —Free Press.

NATIONALIST PARTY MEETING.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

The Nationalist Party in the Assembly held a meeting this afternoon, after Lord Irwin's inaugural address and elected Mr. M. S. Oney as Secretary and Mr. Rubanandan Das as the whip. The Party strength is now 19.—Several party leaders have received telegrams from the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau embodying their views on the Steel Protection Bill. The Committee of the Chamber fears that the scale of duties recommended by the Tariff Board and embodied in the Bill will be inadequate for securing any return to the ordinary shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company during the first half of the period, and this will prevent new capital being drawn into the steel trade and prevent alse new concerns coming into existence which will mean practical monopoly for the Tata Company. The committee considers this undesirable, and suggests a single scale of duty and that a higher one and strongly protests against this backdoor method of introducing imperial preference against which the Indian sentiment has always expressed itself.

The Nationalist Party will meet to-morrom to discuss the attitude to be adopted regarding the Currency Bill and other cognate legislation.—A. P.

Mr. Mukundlal, Bar-at-Law (Swarajist) has been elected Deputy President of the U.P. Council.—A.P.

The Maharaja Sayaji Rao Golden Jubilee Prize will this year be awarded on the recommendation of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, to Professor Chatterjee. The first prize was awarded to Professor Radhanand Mukrjee last year.—A.P.

'MAKE A JOINT ENDEAVOUR'

MADRAS GOVERNOR ON REFORMS.

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

His Excellency the Governor in addressing the Madras Legislative Council this morning observed that since the last session there has been a considerable change in the position of the parties, but there has been no change in the needs and requirements, in the hopes and aspirations of the people of this Presidency and of India as a whole. As to the measure of the time in which these can be fulfilled and the ultimate extent to which they can be satisfied, there may be differences of opinion, but he ventured to hope that all could march together in a spirit of joint endeavour and determination that no action should obstruct the forward march.

THE PYSCHOLOGICAL MOMENT.

"Although different paths may be chosen, all leading in the same direction," said His Excellency, "it is for us here in Madras in this Presidency in which so strong efforts has been made to work the Reforms, to demonstrate, at this pyschological moment in the history of the Reforms, our fitness for further responsibilities."

In conclusion, the Governor referred to the Statutory Commission provided for by the Government of India Act which will begin to function, at the latest in 1929, and in any case in the lifetime of the present council. He was convinced that the members of the House would be cognisant of the paramount need of demonstrating to that commission that the education of the electorate and the country at large, and the development of a team spirit which would underline and is a necessary concomitment of all democratic institutions, have proceeded on the right lines towards further constitutional development and reorganisation of the machinery of Government, so as to conduce to the best advantage of the Presidency. His Excellency hoped especially that with the ungrudging cooperation of the Council, a strenuous campaign will be initiated for educational advancement and the general amelioration of the depressed and backward classes whose progress will, without doubt, facilitate all further steps. —A. P.

PATUAKHALI SATYAGRAHA.

ASSUMES ALL-INDIA CHARACTER.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The Patuakhali Satyagraha movement which has completed 150 days has now assumed an All-India character. Help in the shape of men and money is pouring in from distant parts of the country such as Andhra, Cawnpore, Sind, Allahabad in addition to Bengal districts. The Calcutta Kurmi Sangh among other public bodies, has taken up the movement and has been organising meetings and colecting funds by street procession and house to house visits in Calcutta. Total collections uptodate come to Rs. 1,500 in Calcutta. Propaganda workers have been sent for all over India for the purpose.—Free Press.

BURMA COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

DISCUSSION ON BUDGET.

RANGOON, Jan. 24.

The Budget session of the Burma Legislative Council opened to-day, Sir Robert Giles, president, presiding. His Excellency the Governor also visited the session and addressed the Council, after which provincial estimates for 1927-28 were presented by Sir W. J. Keith, the Finance Member. The budget for the coming year assumes the continuance of the existing taxes. The assumption does not necessarily imply postponment till the following year of introduction of any new taxes. The receipts are estimated at Rs. 10,36,24,000 and the expenditure Rs. 10,03,84,000. It is proposed to inter capital expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,58,61,000. The Council is proceeding.—Free Press.

NEW INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC!

PEPS IN GREAT DEMAND

Now is the time when Influenza epidemics are rife. Dangerous microbes in the air are waiting to find a weak place in your throat or lungs. This is why a cough, cold or chill must be treated promptly with Peps tablets. Influenza is bad enough, but the complications—bronchitis, pleurisy and pneumonia—are swift deadly enemies.

If your head throbs, you have sneezing bouts, a raw, sore throat, or a dull pain behind your eyeballs, you may be sure influenza germs are at work. To kill the germs before they have time to work serious mischief you must take Peps infection-killing tablets.

When a Peps tablet is taken from its preserving silver wrapper and dissolved in the mouth, it gives off powerful medicinal fumes which swiftly destroy any germs that may be settled in the delicate linings of the nostrils, throat or bronchials. Make it a habit to take Peps tablets occasionally whilst ever bad weather lasts and you will be able to face the wet chilly conditions outdoors with unconcern.

Free from all harmful drugs. Peps are the safest remedy for the throat and chest troubles of young and old. Peps are obtainable in sealed glass bottles. Price Re. One from all chemists and medicine vendors. Direct from agents: Messrs. Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

THE "CHRONICLE" PRIZE ESSAY

(Continued from page 6.)

And therefore the land revenue demand fixed with reference to the 16d. prices, must press hard upon the farmer when the prices are adjusted to the 18d. rupee. The farmer has to pay a fixed number of rupees to the government, while he himself obtains a smaller number for his produce. The revenue demand cannot be adjusted to a lower price-level during the currency of the settlement. The burden of land revenue, therefore, onerous enough in all conscience to the struggling cultivator is made still ing that, the agriculturist class forms about 75 p. c. of the population, and earns at best a most precarious livelihood, nothing should be done to increase its burdens and thus still further to depress its condition.

18D. RUPEE AND EXPORT-TRADE.

From a consideration of the effects of the 18d. rupee in regard to rupee debts and fixed rupee payments, we pass on to the current operations of trade and industry and the manner in which they are affected by the change in the standard.

Among these, the most immediate and obvious effect is that exerted on the rupee value of the export trade of India. The price of Indian produce in the world's markets remaining the same, the number of rupees received for a certain amount of the Indian produce depends upon the relation of the rupee to the world's currency viz., gold. At the ratio of 16d. £1 realised by the sale of Indian goods could be changed into Rs. 15 in India. With the rupee at 18d. £1 realised by the sale of the same quantity of goods fetches only Rs. 13 1/3 to the exporter. In 1923-24 the value of India's exports was roughly 360 crores of rupees, and the rupee was in the neighbourhood of 16d. The value in terms of pounds sterling was, therefore, £240 million. The same merchandise sold for the same price in the world's markets can be changed into Rs. 320 crores only, with the rupee at 18d. Here is thus a clear loss of Rs. 40 crores in respect of the export trade alone. The Indian producers, merchants and all other parties engaged in the movement of the export-trade receiving Rs. 40 crores less. Against this enormous loss to India, what gain can be shown as accruing even to the government? A paltry sum of about Rs. 6 crores, saved on the remittances to England! It would be better to raise the sum of 6 crores by taxation rather than deprive India of 40 crores in the process of raising it, by pushing up the exchange. The 18d. rupee is a most wasteful method of indirect taxation.

EFFECT ON INDUSTRY.

It now remains to take note of the effects of the 18d. rupee on the industry of the country. The difficulties in the way of industry created by long term indebtedness under the 18d. rupee have already been referred to. The reaction of falling prices upon the current operations of industry are quite as profound. It is a commonplace of the business world that a period of rising prices gives a great stimulus to industry. Higher prices leave a greater margin of profit, for the costs of production do not rise at once to the full extent of the rise in prices, and the entrpreneur is encouraged to go in for the expansion of his activities. Exactly a reverse process sets in during a period of falling prices. An appreciation of the monetary standard inevitably leads to falling prices. The country with on appreciated standard becomes at once a good market for foreign commodities. Foreign commodities can be placed in the local market for a smaller number of currency units than before, thus enabling the importers to do brisker business. The necessary result is an unfavourable or a less favourable balance of trade and a draining off of gold, or at any rate, a smaller receipt of it, leading in time to a lower level of prices. This steady lowering of prices has a most depressing influence on the industry of the country. Industry is faced by the problem of cutting down production costs, to suit the lower level of prices and in the process much loss and suffering ensue. Certain elements in the cost of production are incapable of reduction and others can only be reduced after bitter industrial strife. Wages are a case in point. Lower prices must lead to lower wages in the long run, out organistd labour puts up a fight for higher wages; strikes fllow bringing about further economic loss. Lower wages, lower profits, lower prices establish themselves and thus the effect of the appreciated standard works itself out. The process of adjustment leads to widespread suffering and wastage. The 18d. rupee has the effect of artificially depressing prices and must therefore be given up. It unnecessarily adds to the difficulties of recovery and reconstruction after the war. Every branch of Indian industry and commerce is at present in the grip of depression. To what extent general world conditions are responsible for this state of affairs, it is impossible to determine. But it is not to be doubted that the 18d. rupee strengthens the forces of depression.

18D. RUPEE AND FOREIGN COMPETITION.

Difficulties of a period of depression are intensified in the case of industries that have to compete with foreign countries in the home-market, e.g., the textile and iron and steel industries in India. The change from a 16d. to the 18d. rupee gives to the foreign competitors a bounty of 12 2/2 p.c. as it were. A quantity of cloth of the value of £1 can be placed on the Indian market at Rs. 13 1/3 instead of Rs. 15, as before the change of ratio: and unless the local manufcaturers offer their products at a price lower by 12 1/2 p. c. they are doomed. It is impossible in any circumstances, to cut down at once the price of one's goods by 1/8 and yet carry on remunerative business. It is impossible that a wide margin of 12 1/2 p.c. should be available except in some peculiar monopolistic conditions. As such conditions do not exist except in the jute industry, the cotton textile industry is exposed to the full blast of foreign competition. In regard to the iron and steel industry government are undermining their own protective tariff by going in for the 18d. rupee.

The effects of foreign competition are also severely felt by industries engaged in producing for the foreign market such as e. g. the cultivation of wheat cotton etc. The prices realised by their sale in the foreign markets is reduced at one stroke by 12 1/2 p.c. The present parlous condition of the cotton and wheat export trade bears eloquent testimony to the harm done by the 18d. rupee to producers of Indian goods for foreign markets, where they have to meet international competition.

It is argued by the advocates of the higher ratio that after a time things will right themselves and industry will return to the normal. Yes, things will right themselves, but what of sacrifices and sufferings of the transitional period? Why in the first place indulge in an orgy of innovation for nothing! The business world is unsettled enough as it is, without introducing currency storms into it for mere sport.

18D. RUPEE INJURIOUS TO MASSES.

An 18d. rupee is sometimes recommended for the benefit it confers on the poor consumer. Without touching upon the question of policy involved in tampering with the monetary standard, it may be shown that it is wrong to conceive a class of consumers and another of producers standing apart from each other. Almost every consumer is a producer at the same time. And what he gains as a consumer he will loose as a producer. What does it avail to a millhand to get his cloth cheaper by 1/2 anna a yard, if he has to submit to a cut in wages as a consequence of the 18d. rupee! Only such people stand to gain by an appreciated currency, as have a steady income unaffected by the misfortunes of the country's industrials. Servants in government employment and the rentier class alone stand to gain by the change. But what proportion do they bear to the population of the country! All talk of benefiting the consumer by establishing an 18d. ratio is moon-shine.

We have tried in the course of this brief article to show how the 18d. rupee is injurious to all important interests in the country. No statistical estimate of the damage done has been attempted, because it is impossible to produce figures likely to command general acceptance. But the trend of influences brought into play by the 18d. rupee must have become clear. Its injurious effects may be thus summed up: It penalises the debtor; it sets in motion forces that necessitate a painful adjustment of industry to a lower level of prices with its concomitants of economic waste and industrial strife; it exposes home industries to a dangerous and unfair competition from outside countries; it aggravates the burden of taxes like the land revenue, not proportioned to money values; and by giving countenance to the view that the standard of value may be made subservient to political and fiscal exigencies, it undermines confidence in the very basis of economic activity. For all these reasons we should resolutely go back to the 16d. rupee, in order to vindicate the sanctity of a long-established monetary standard. The 16d. rupee is not however a matter of mere sentiment. Our economic well-being is bound up with it. If we now refuse to face the issue boldly, we may have occasion to lament the loss caused by the paralysis of our commerce and industry. May that day never come.

(Concluded.)

A TOUR IN AFGHANISTAN.

(Continued from page 6.)

from Kabul to Paris. The Pathans in India are mostly money-lenders. Their profession at once violates the sanction of their religion and makes them suspect. The Persians, on the other hand, who have made India their home are remarkable for their courtesy and their exemplary civil manners and their business acumen. Indians have little opportunity of foregathering with Afghan gentlemen. They rarely meet Afghans who have had the benefit of European experience or education.

It is now eight years since Afghanistan repudiated the treaty by which its sovereign used to receive annually from the Indian Treasury 18 lakhs of rupees, in consideration of this it could not directly enter into correspondence with any Foreign Power. The day of freedom to communicate with the world at large is observed annually as one of national rejoicing. In order to remove the ignorance about Afghanistan, its ruler His Majesty Shah Amanulla Khan was prevailed upon to invite me at the last festival. As an independent publicist I should be able to publish truth, it was thought, and perhaps bring the two countries nearer. The courteousness and the enlightened breadth of the sovereign's vision need a fuller recognition and appreciation in India.

The position of the public mind regarding Afghanistan was not different from that regarding Persia. In spite of the facts which I have revealed there are still hundreds of people interested in the country who hesitate to visit it because they have yet thoroughly to unlearn the stories of chaos reigning there. In the circumstances, it was a most pleasant duty to accept the invitation sent to me by His Majesty Amanulla Khan, to join the celebrations of the 8th Independence Day last August. It was conveyed to me through Mr. Baz Mahomed Khan, the energetic and popular Consul for Afghanistan in Bombay.

ONE HOUR BY AEROPLANE.

Kabul is not far from the railway terminus of British India. It is calculated that by aeroplane the distance can be covered in not more than an hour. An aeroplane would carry post or bombs and deposit the same from Peshawar to Kabul in less hours than it take days to cover the distance by motor. A railway is bound to come in course of time. Whether it will pay is a different proposition. I am for better motor roads. The present one does not lack anything in safety, but it is in need of considerable improvement. A motor car after making a number of trips from Peshawar to Kabul is so much scrap iron. ....

The modern commercial traveller or news agent may falter. But in olden times the religious missionary resolutely faced the dangers of the journey across the Khybar and over the Hindu Kush. It is particularly the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim who extorts our admiration. He voyaged from a port of China over the seas and traversed the breadth of India. He proceeded to Balkh and Bamiyan and beyond,—Bamiyan which is celebrated for its colossal statues of the Buddha, a hundred and seventy-three feet high. The trio of the most pious and intrepid among these travellers whose itineraries equal in importance and interest the records of the Arab 'Rihalas' Makadizi, Ibn Khordadbeh, Ibn Rusta, are the famous Hienen-Tsang, I-tsing and Fa Him. Chavannes, the French Sinologist published before his death the lives of sixty four minor pilgrim travellers who left their homes and wandered far into Eastern countries as apostles of the law of Dharma, revealed by the Buddha and paid their homage to the relic shrines of the Master.

ANCIENT ASSOCIATION WITH INDIA.

The connection of India with the territory we know as Afghanistan, however, is even older. It is ancient as the Vedas. The country known as Gandhar roughly comprised Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts. But Indians proper fraternised with the tribes beyond the Indus. Purest Sanskrit seem to have had its source in Gandhar, or the territory, the central city of which, Kandahar, lent it its appellation. For the grammarian Panini is listed as of Gandhar. As M. Foucher, the most eminent Buddhist archaeologist, put it today "in the presence of the inscriptors of Asoka cows are slaughtered and it is Pushtu that is spoken in the birth-place of Panini".

In the next article we may glance at Afghanistan from the standpoints of the Hindu, the Zoroastrian and the Buddhist. For the country abounds with material vestiges of all the three.

(To be continued.)

"IF I WERE AN INDIAN EMPLOYER."

MR. ROWNTREE'S ADVICE TO CAPITALISTS.

PLEA FOR BETTER LABOUR CONDITIONS.

Mr. B. Seebonom Rowntreeil the Managing Direitor of "The Cocoa Works, York," who has been touring in India, with Mrs. Rowntree, for the last six weeks, was interviewed at the Taj Mahal Hotel by a Representative of ..the "Bombay Chronicle." "The Cocoa Works" is the largest concern of that kind in England having seven thousand workers employed in it. Mr. and Mrs. Rowntree have come to this country to make a comparative study of the labour conditions here. In pursuance of our representative's request, Mr. Rowntree made the following statement as regards his impressions of the labour conditions in India.

"I have been touring about in India only for the last six weeks and I am not, therefore, in a position to give any considered opinion on the labours conditions prevailing in this country. But the one thing that has depressed me and oppressed me, is the pitiable poverty of Indian people.

RAISE THE STANDARD OF LIFE.

"The most fundamental issue which is the very basis of the labour agitation throughout the world, is that you must raise the standard of life of the people. You must make your workers not only good citizens but good businessmen. The three hundred million inhabitants of this country have practically no consuming power. Suppose I should like to sell my chocolates to the people of India. I know they would not buy them, because they haven't got money to do so. The consuming capacity of the masses, has been enormously reduced and it has its inevitable effects upon the labour conditions as a whole. I speak this from an employer's standpoint of view. If I were an employer in India, the first and the most important thing that I would do, is to raise the purchasing power of the people so that they become effective consumers of the commodities I produce. This would be the speediest course to the prosperity of my business.

TAKE LABOUR INTO YOUR CONFIDENCE.

The best way to remove the dissatisfaction of your workers, is to get them into your confidence. Let them feel that the business is theirs and they will put their hearts into it. I can tell you my personal experience in our factory—the Cocoa Works at York. Every now and then I get hold of the leaders of our workers and I say to them, "Look here boys. Here is your, business before you. I want to pay you more wages provided you make more money out of the concern. You must put your shoulders together and try to increase the efficiency and profits of your business. Had I been an Indian employer, I would have followed the same procedure. I would first try it successfully in my own business and then I would ask other employers in India to unite with me in the big experiment of increasing the purchasing capacity of India to a mugh higher level than it is at present."

NEED FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

"I must emphasize one point here, that the improvement in labour conditions must go hand in hand with the improvement in Primary education. I know you cannot get it in a hurry but all the same you must not loose sight of it. In England, the Trade Unions have put a great pressure upon the employers. Trade Boards have also done a good deal in that direction. There has been a steady pressure from the bottmo upon the employers and that has been working wonderfully. Being an employer myself, I say that that pressure has had most beneficial effects upon the general conditions of labour If your workers are always a class of subservient people, you don't get that pressure. In labour and industry as elsewhere, necessity is the mother of invention. The industrial depression in England had the startling effect in increasing the general efficiency of industry."

TRADE-UNIONISM IN INDIA.

Asked whether trade-unionism would suit the conditions of labour in India, Mr. B. Seebohum Rowntree replied:

"A rise in the standard of life is essential to the welfare of India and if the Indian employers are wise enough, they must take the initiative in this direction. Provided the employers rise to the consciousness of their duty there is no need in this country of a strong Trade Union movement. If on the contrary the employers refuse to take any initiative, then it behoves the workers to combine and fight for their cause. Even if the Trade Unions have to be started, the employers must not regard them as their enemies but they must cooperate with them in raising the efficiency of business. I regard the Trade Unions in England as our friends and not enemies. There is mutual cooperation between us, which conduces to the prosperity of the business. In our firm we have given our workers a guarantee in writing that piece wages shall not be cut unless the process is altered. The alteration of the process is left to a committee of arbitration, in which the workers are properly representated. Our chief concern is to see that they cost of production is not enhanced."

COCOA WORKS AND GENERAL STRIKE.

Talking about the "General Strike" in England and its effects upon labour conditions, Mr. Rowntree observed that in his factory, "the Cocoa Works," only the transport workers had struck work in pursuance of the orders of the General Council of Trade Unions. The bulk of their workers were putting pressure upon the General Council to allow the transport men to resume their duties. The transport workers could not return to their work and consequently the factory had to be temporarily closed down. Mr. Rowntree added that his people did not go on strike but the work had to be stopped owing to the strike of the transport workers. Barring that he had never a strike in his factbry.

Mr. and Mrs. Rountree leave for England next Saturday by s.s. "Ranchi."

INSURANCE OF TRUST BOARD PROPERTY.

MR. TAIRSEE'S PLEA FOR PREFERRING INDIAN COMPANIES.

At a meeting of the Improvement Trust Board to be held on Thursday next in the Municipal Corporation hall, Mr. Lakhmidas Rawjee Tairsee has given notice to move the following resolution:—

"That the Board are of opinion that the insurance of the moveable and immoveable properties of the Board should be, all other things being equal, placed with Insurance Companies registered in India.

That the Board are also of opinion that in cases where the Chief Officer does not think it desirable to have properties insured with Indian Registered Companies he should take the orders of the Improvements Committee in the matter."

Indian Timber:—"That the Board are of opinion that in future foreign timber should not be used for Trust requirements whenever Indian timber is available."

Use Indian Cloth.—"That the Board are of opinion that the uniforms to be supplied to the Trust employees should be, as far as possible, made of Indian cloth."

Indianisation of Service.—"That the Board are of opinion that in making appointments to any posts in the Trust, preference should be given to Indian candidates provided their qualifications, training and experience are not less than those of their non-Indian competitors."

At the request of Nawab Murtaza Hussain Khan, Hon. Secretary, His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces and the Commissioner Lucknow Division inspected the All-India Shia Orphanage on Thursday, His Excellency inspected the Industrial Section, Primary School and the new hostel buildings.

PROTECTION TO STEEL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report of the Tariff Board will be read with disappointment both by the Indian Steel Industry and Indian consumers. Its only bright feature is the recommendation of continuance of Protection to seven years more. The Works were started to supply British standard steel to Indian Railway companies who are, as admitted by the Board, "the largest purchasers of Steel in India" and to engineering firms. Both these together are capable of consuming more than half of the Tata steel products. The Tata Iron and Steel Company found it difficult to sell their British standard rails and structural material to Railway companies who under one pretext or other sent their orders to England. The Company, therefore, asked for effective protection for these articles, so that orders may be secured by them. The Board has, however, given no protection in this direction. On the contrary, it has reduced, the protection from Rs. 34 to 13. The next important article is galvanised sheets which entirely comes from the British Isles. On this the duty is reduced by Rs. 7 per ton while for the remaining articles the Board has recommended a reduction of duties if they are of British origin. On the other hand, Indian consumers who enjoyed the benefit of cheap Continental steel for over 50 years before protection came in, are made to pay higher prices for bars, beams, angles, tees, plates and sheets most of which are used for agricultural or domestic purposes. This increase is 100 per cent in the case of sheets from which many articles are made for the use of the poor and the lower middle classes.

SHIFTING OF BURDEN.

Thus the Board's recommendations, if accepted without modifications, will shift the burden of Protection from the broad shoulders of the Railway Companies to the light shoulders of the Indian Steel consumers who, being dumb and unorganised, failed to make representation of their cause to the Board. The Board complains that its communique of the 14th July inviting objections to the continuance of Protection "evoked but little response" as only five representations were received. The Board held its inquiry in Calcutta and did not visit other centres of steel trade like Cawnpore, Delhi, Amritsar, Karachi, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon. Its recommendations therefore, lack the weight and authority of a thorough and all-sided inquiry. In the first report it estimated the burden on Indian bazar consumers to be only one-third but it has failed to estimate it for the next seven years. They are to be handed over bound hand and foot to the mercy of the Finance Member who will increase or lower duties without non-official inquiry according to his budget requirements. The Assembly should remedy this defect.

The Board has not considered the injustice done to steel consumers in Burma, Southern Madras, Bombay and Sindh who are paying heavy duties without any prospect of getting Indian steel. An insult is now added to injury and they are now denied the right of using cheap Continental steel by the introduction of the scheme of differential duties.

The plea of Continental steel being of less strength and, therefore, of endangering our buildings and bridges is ridiculous and would lead to ridiculous conclusions if logically pressed. The Board had no evidence on this point before it of any competent impartial engineers nor had it any statistics of buildings and bridges having collapsed in this country or in the Continent, China, Japan, Africa and South America where Continental steel is mostly used. Its recommendation is, therefore, unwarranted and mischievous and ought to be rejected by the Assembly members who ought to feel for the Indian consumers. Besides since the Board took evidence the Continental steel has improved in prices by nearly 20 shillings by the creation of the Steel Cartel. This has knocked the bottom out of this grotesque scheme of differential duties and ought, therefore, to be dropped by Government.

WANTED BOUNTY FOR SHEETS.

The Board has light-heartedly recommended 100 per cent. increase of duties on black sheets merely because Tata's cost of production is not reduced without estimating how the increase will press on users of sheet articles whose import is of about 60 thousand tons against 13 thousand tons of Tata Works. In the first place if the Tata Steel Works have not been able to reduce their cost of production of this article they should have been helped by a bounty of Rs. 30 on 13,000 tons as was done in the case of rails three years ago, Government at present has and will have in future sufficient surplus in its hand from Protective duties for the purpose of this bounty. Secondly Tata Steel Works do not sell in the bazar sheets over 20 B.W.G. in sufficiently large quantity while there is a large import of sheets from 22 to 30 B.W.G. used for or making various domestic articles used by poor and middle classes. It is they who will have to pay this additional 100 per cent duty as these articles of daily use will be sold dearer. People in Upper India and Punjab use steel utensils in place of brass and copper ones used in other provinces. Is it fair to penalise them by making sheets dearer to them?

If anybody has made money out of Protection it is the Government of India. Their net surplus out of Protective duties over Revenue duties is about 3½ crores in these two and half years. Of this sum even if they have paid Rs .2 crores by way of bounty to the Tata Steel Company their net gain is of 1½ crores. By the new proposal, they stand to gain at the expense of the steel industry and steel consumers. Their policy of making money out of Protection by penalising only steel consumers is open to objection and ought to be resisted by the Assembly members who ought to protect the rights of consumers by insisting on the policy of protection by bounty by levying necessary percentage of duties to produce the amount required. If Government do not agree to this proposal, then the next best thing is to drop differential duties. Its last but not the least duty is to refuse to increase duties on steel sheets from which articles of daily domestic use are made in most parts of the country.—Yours, etc.

G. B. TRIVEDI.

Navsari Chambers, Bombay.

TURKEY VIGILANT.

"DAILY MAIL'S" MALICIOUS PROPAGANDA.

REPAIRING ST. SOPHIA

(From Our Correspondent.)

STAMBOUL, December 27.

The Stamboul correspondent of the "Daily Mail" (London) has informed his paper that "a group of financiers has proposed to the Stamboul Prefecture to convert the Mosque of St. Sophia into a dancing-saloon." Distortion of facts is permissible in the opinion of British newspapermen, provided it can discredit the Oriental peoples or serve the British interests in some other way.

A crazy fellow Omer-Fevzi by name and an inhabitant of Sana (Yemen) who has been living in Smyrna for some time made such a proposal to the Stamboul Municipality and sent a "Hat-i-Humayuni"—the paper on which Imperial decrees were written during the days of the Sultanate—to the Minister of Education to grant him the "charter" and sign a contract with him on that paper. He was ready to pawn his miness for securing this concession which would convert that "unholy mosque"—these are the very words he used—into a dancing saloon.

Every sensible man can understand that the "concession hunter" is a madman, who does not even know that the "Hat-i-Humayuni" can no longer be used in the country and that even during the days of the Sultans, only the monarch could use that. The "Daily Mail" correspondent did not even trouble himself to take into consideration that in Turkey, the ownership of all mines is vested in the State and no individual possesses any mine in the country. But he flashed the message across the wires that "a group of financiers" proposed to convert the mosque into a dancing-saloon!

REPAIRING ST. SOPHIA MOSQUE.

The Turkish Government have voted a sum of £T50,000 (£T9.5 equal £1 sterling) for repairing the Mosque of St. Sophia—once the Church of St. Sophia—and the repairs are proceeding.

A group of American financiers has offered financial and technical help to the Turks for thoroughly repairing the building. The Turks, of course, take the suggestion as an aspersion upon their national honour, implying that they are unable financially and technically to keep their religious buildings intact. Hence this suggestion may be rejected, though some of them say that there is nothing derogatory in it; for, Turkey is availing herself of foreign capital and experts in other branches of life and may properly do so in this department of life too. Whatever the result of this proposal be, it brings into bold relief the fact that other Moslems must help the Turks in preserving this historical building which stands as a mark of Islamic victory and power. To contribute towards the upkeep of this mosque should be a source of pride to every Moslem and specially the Indian Moslems. Muslems desirous of doing so may send his mite to the Religious Department, Angora, and should get his contribution published in the Indian Press for the information of the Turkish public.

CLOSING DOWN DANCING-SALOONS.

Of late the newly-established dancing-saloons and dance schools had become the resort of the slum of the population. The Police authorities have closed down many of these dens and have put the others under strict surveillance and control where students and minors are in no cases to be allowed. Similarly a control has been established over cinema films and theatres where students are no longer allowed to go. Special cinematographs are to be constructed for minors.

TURKISH VIGILANCE.

The European political atmosphere is very tense and the activities of Musolini who is considered an arch enemy of Turkey, add to its tenseness all the more. Turkey has to be on her guard, so that no surprise be foisted on her as was the case with her at the time of the Balkan and Tripoli wars. For gathering first-hand information about European political undercurrents the Republican Government have called all their Ambassadors at the more important European capitals to Angora. The Ambassador at Rome was the first to arrive here. The representatives at Athens Belgrade and London dropped in next. Fethi Bey is expected from Paris shortly. The Foreign Minister, Tewfique Rushdi Bey, made a statement before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Grand National Assembly this week regarding the general political situation in Europe.

PLIGHT OF B. N. RY. EMPLOYEES.

APPEAL TO AMSTERDAM- I. T. W. FEDERATION.

The Secretary of the Bengal Trade Unions Federation, has sent the following cablegram to the International Transport Workers' Federation at Amsterdam:—

"Officer's irresponsible and provocative activities like assaults, dismissals, dismantling quarters of Bengal Nagpur Railway Workshopmen at Kharagpur, forcing strike possibly taking place beginning February. Representation and deputation so far bore no fruit. Administration still indifferent. Give widest publicity. Workers seek international support."

A Lucknow message of January 22 says:—It appears that a large number of election petition will be filed in the United Provinces this year. Fourteen have already been filed and more are expected to come up. The tribunals will be starting work in about a month.—Free Press.

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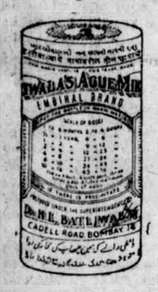

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EUROPEANISATION IN HYDERABAD.

MORE FARMANS EXPECTED

(From Our Correspondent).

SECUNDERABAD (Dec.), Jan. 21.

Much confusion is prevailing owing to defective and unappropriately worded Farmans issued from time to time since the birthday celebrations of H. E. H. the Nizam.

In addition to the two newly arrived European Revenue Officers, i.e., Col. Ch. Trench and Mr. Tasker—Nawab Tilawat Jang, the ex-Revenue Minister and Mr. Agha Mohammad Ali, the ex-acting Revenue Secretary were also working in one and the same Department during the last one week, none of them knowing which duty each had to perform and the division of their work was entirely at the mercy of their subordinates, Mr. Tasker believing that he was Secretary and Director General, Revenue, while Agha Mohammad Ali considering him to be merely Director General (touring officer) and himself to be the Revenue Secretary. On Monday last, one of the two weekly days of the Sessions of Executive Council, all the above mentioned four officers attended the Council each representing the Revenue Department. It was only yesterday that this confusion was removed through a Farman announcing Col. Ch. Trench as Revenue Minister. Mr. Tasker as Revenue Secretary and Director General both for a period of five years. Mr. Agha Mohamad Ali has reverted to his former post of Assistant Secretary. Nawab Tilawat Jang is still holding the portfolio of Industry and Agriculture which in fact have always been the part and parcel of the Revenue Department. The reason of this as rumoured is that he will continue to be in-charge of these branches until Nawab Lutf-ud-Dowlah vacates his office of the Minister of P.W.D. and takes over charge of his Paigah Jagir. But the restoration of the Paigah Jagirs has not yet been effected as against the reports already published in a number of newspapers.

The above mentioned fresh Farman also lacks in detail and does not throw any light on their powers and the question of salaries to be actually drawn by the European officers. It simply says that they will be paid according to the decision which has been arrived at between the Government of India and the Nizam Government. It is, however, speculated that Col. Ch. Trench will get Rs. 4,000 while Mr. Tasker Rs. 3,000 per month.

A Farman by which Nawab Mohiuddin Yar Jang, Subedar of Warangal was appointed Secretary, Army and Medical Department has now been cancelled apparently on grounds of his being hard of hearing But most probably he may be required to continue as Subedar for 6 months more.

Orders for Nawab Akbar Yar Jang, the Home Secretary, to be the Judge of H: Court in succession to Nawab Zia Yar Jang who has completed his term of service has not yet taken effect. It has transpired from a reliable authority that in view of Nawab Zia Yar Jang being a great scholar of Arabic and a Persian poet of very high order the Nizam is anxious to retain his services even after retirement either in the Osmania University or as the Chief Guardian of his sons.

Mr. Gur Rao, High Court Pleader, was to succeed Pandit Kesho Rao as Judge of the High Court. But it has now been found that his term of office expires on the 1st of Moharram. But this sort of premature announcement has almost brought about the suspension of Mr. Gur Rao's practice for the next 6 months.

Sir William Barton, Resident at Hyderabad will return from Delhi on the 25th instant when more Farmans are expected.

IND'AN'S SOCIAL GETHERING IN IRAQ

A social gathering, followed by a dinner, was held recently in the premises of the Indian Association in 'Iraq,' Baghdad. The function started with interesting outdoor games in which all those present, both young and old, heartily took part. Faggots, musical chairs, passing-the-ring, blindman's-buff, and tug-of-war were the principal games, which kept all happy from 3 to 5 p.m., after which tea was served. After a pleasant hour in which every one "kept smiling," dinner started amidst charming Indian music.

Dr. Shakir S. Mahomedi, D.O.M.S. (London), L.M.S. (Bombay), who in his opening speech at the dinner welcomed all, related how the idea of a dinner was originated, and how the various programmes were introduced which helped to make the function so entertaining. The President closed the function by a short speech thanking all for their interest and co-operation. He hoped that similar co-operation would enable the Association to hold such functions frequently.

This was the first dinner to be held on such a large scale since the establishment of the Association. Members of all communities, professional men, merchants and officials, attended and it was a very delightful social gathering.

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You cannot avoid the evil consequences of Constipation, for as soon as your bowels fail to act freely and regularly, your system is poisoned. Purgative salts may give temporary relief, but to permanently overcome the trouble there is nothing better than Little Laxaliver Pills, which can be obtained from chemists at 14 annas per box. Little Laxaliver Pills give instant relief, yet they never gripe or cause pain.

AN APPEAL TO SHORTHAND WRITERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—Those of us, who have read the report of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee, must hang down our heads in shame, when we read that reporting was not at all done well in Bombay. This criticism, though it might appear unpleasant to some, cannot be refuted, when we see around us any and every one calling himself a Shorthand writer, no matter whether he possesses the requisite qualifications. It is unfortunate that facileties for improvement in this are utterly lacking in Bombay. The Bombay Shorthand Writers' Association has been in existence for nearly one year and so far it would seem that the Association has not taken any steps to afford facilities for Shorthand Writers to improve the art, in spite of the fact that the main objects of the Association are opening of speed classes and hilding competitive examinations at high speed. The reason for the Association's inactivity seems to be lack of funds, having only about 50 members on the roll. It is a thousand pities that Shorthand writers in Bombay, who number several hundreds are so apathetic that they do not seem to care to improve their knowledge. Getting a job and being content with that position should not be the be-all and end-all of the Shorthand writers. They must endeavour to improve their lot by qualifying themselves with high speed and be able to report the speech of any lecturer or report accurately the proceedings of any commission. It is earnestly hoped that all Shorthand writers will take the criticism of the Back Bay Committee to heart, join the Shorthand Writers' Association in large numbers and thus not only qualify themselves in the art but make the financial position of the Association sound.—Yours etc.

A SHORTHAND WRITER.

TATA IRON & STEEL SHARES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Owing to the misunders tanding at the real position of the Company by ignorant people on the recommendation of the Tariff Board for discontinuing the bounties, a sudden and big drop has been effected in the prices of the shares of the above mentioned company. I beg to draw the attention of real investors, to the excellent opportunity they have got thereby.

Today's quotation of the II Pref shares is Rs. 80-8 C. D.—Rs. 76-12 X. D. This rate includes the right of Rs. 26 being the accumulated amount of past dividends which is to be paid off gradully with interest at the rate at 4 p. c. per annum Looking to the position of the Company at present it is certain that this amount will be paid off within a few years. The present value of this right, calculating at the minimum can be put to Rs. 22. Deducting this amount from Rs. 76-12, we get the figure of Rs. 54-12. So the investor gets in fact Rs. 7-8. interest an on investment of Rs. 64-12. i.e., Rs. 13-8 per cent. per annum, which he can get nowhere else.—Yours etc.

NAVNIDHLAL MANILAL VAKIL.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN C. P.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF STUDENTS

NAGPUR, January 22.

The annual report of the Educational Department showing the state and progress of education in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1925-26, states that there was a decrease of 2,146 in the number of pupils attending the unrecognised schools, wrile there was an increase of 17,976 in the recognised institutions. The number of students in colleges increased from 1262 to 1383, The number of pupils in High Schools increased from 4174 to 4531, and in the Anglo-Vernacular schools, including both high and middle schools, from 23,368 to 26,070. In primary schools the increase was 11,591.w

The steady progress made in the education of Moslems in the Central Provinces and Berar was maintained. Improvement in the education of girls has been shown in the year, but the progress must be considered slow, more especially in regard to the primary education. During the year under report, the revised grant-in-aid system placed the European scrools on the same basis as the Indian schools.—A. P.

HINDUSTANI ACADEMY FOR U. P.

TO STIMULATE URDU AND HINDI LITERATURE.

ALLAHABAD, January 23.

The United Provinces Government have decided to establish a Hindustani Academy in these Provinces with a view to stimulate the development of Urdu and Hindi literature. The Academy will be registered as a Society under Act XXI of 1860, and Government will place at the disposal of the Academy a grant of R25,000.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has been appointed President and Dr. Tara Chand, Secretary of the Academy, the members of which will consist of the Minister of Education, the Director of Public Instruction, four Vice-Chancellors and thirty other gentlemen.—A. P.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, January 22.

The people of Karachi are now busy in connection with Municipal elections. This Municipality, for which elections are coming on will sit for one year only. The new Municipal Act will come into force next year and therefore new elections will take place next year.

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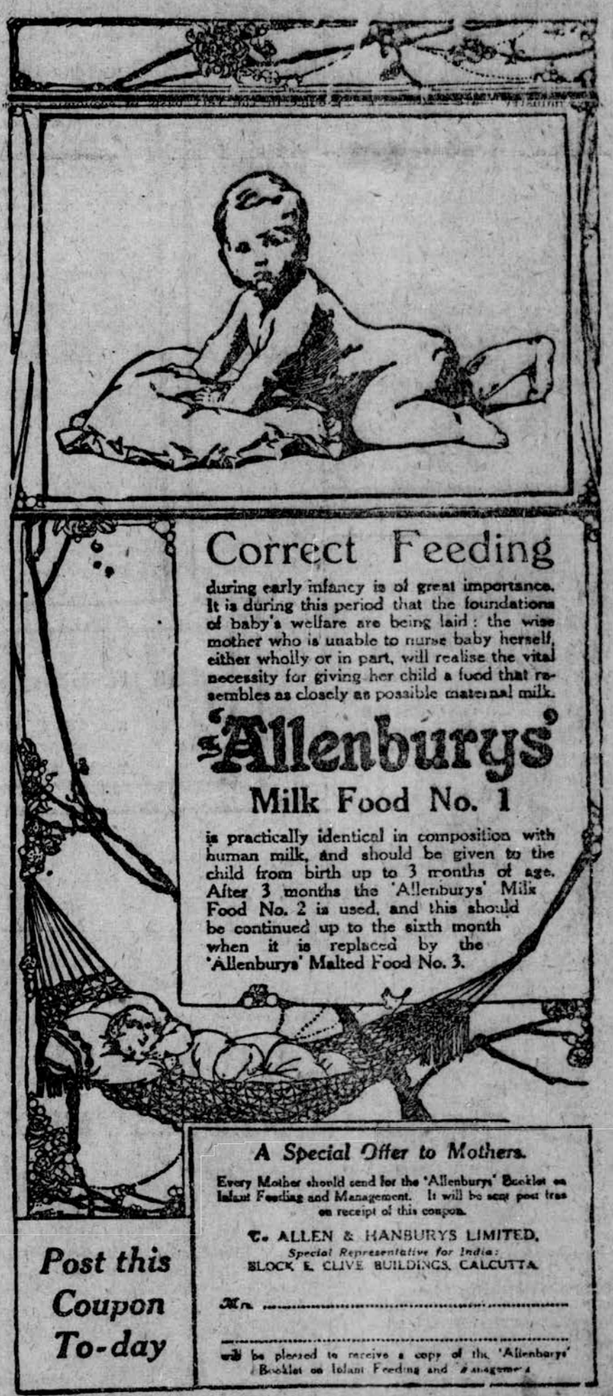

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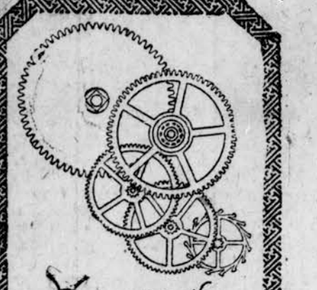

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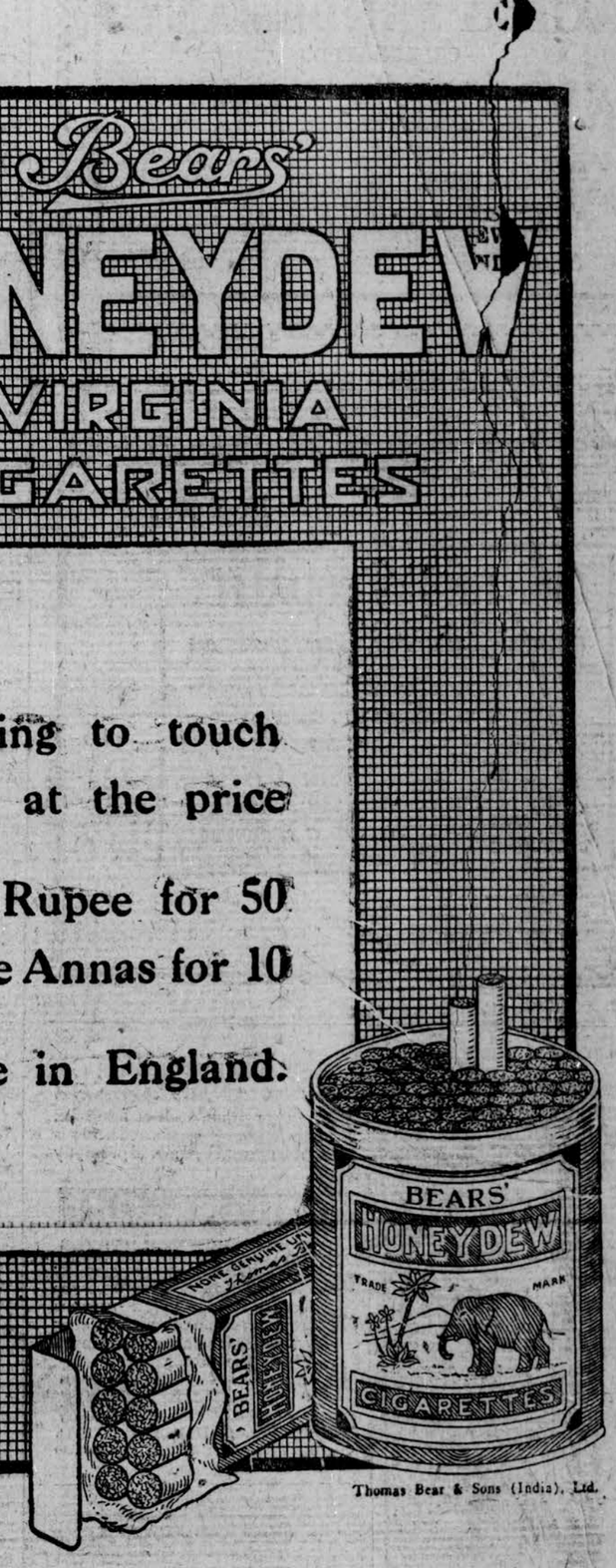

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